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The Family of Frederick

by

Edmund H. Fellowes

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I.

CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK,

MASTER OF THE BARBER-SURGEONS' COMPANY.

THE founder of the Frederick Family in England was Christopher Frederick, who came to this country from Hainault some time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, although the date of his coming is not precisely known.

There is no record as to his parentage, but his origin has been the subject of a tradition which was certainly familiar in the lifetime of his grandchildren; and this tradition has been handed down in all the different branches of his descendants to the present time. For example, when the lawsuit over the succession to the baronetcy was pending, Vice-Admiral Charles Frederick, one of the two claimants, wrote a letter to the *Morning Post*, dated 29th Sept., 1874, in which he referred not only to the family history extending over three centuries in England, but also to a "previous and longer descent from a higher source in Saxony." Admiral Charles Murray-Aynsley was another descendant of Christopher Frederick to whom in the nineteenth century the same tradition was familiar.

This tradition was to the effect that Christopher was a grandson, by a morganatic marriage, of Frederick, Elector of Saxony, surnamed the Wise; he is recorded as having died unmarried 5 May, 1525.⁽¹⁾ The suggestion of illegitimacy has never been made, although it must stand as an alternative possibility; but it is unlikely that Christopher would have been so well received as he was in England if there had been any such slur on his origin.

It is especially noteworthy that when his son John was granted armorial bearings, his crest was placed "on a cap of dignity azure, turned up ermine," in direct reference to the Electors' "cap of maintenance." It is significant also that this alien, coming to a strange country, apparently without influence or wealth or birth

(1) See Appendix B.

to support him, should have risen almost immediately to a high position in the City of London and also to a prominent office in the Royal Household. Nothing short of powerful influence could have won for him such success, more particularly seeing that he was openly assailed as an alien by some of his fellow Barber-Surgeons.

Christopher Frederick became a member of the Worshipful Company of Barber-Surgeons on 9 June, 1595. The Minute in the Company's records reads that he "being a strainger borne had his freedom geven him of the Cittie of London by vertue of her Mat^{ies} most gracious L^{tes} to the Lord Maior and Corte of Aldrem^e directed and was made fre of this Companie and after chosen of the lyvery and then one of Thassistance." This Minute supplies direct evidence that in 1595 Christopher enjoyed the special patronage of Queen Elizabeth. He rose to the dignity of Warden of the Company in 1601 and 1604, and to the Mastership in 1609 and again in 1616.

The following entries in the Minutes also refer to Christopher :

30 March, 1602. "Ordered that Mr Warden Frederick, Mr Thorney, Mr Will^m Martin . . . shall meate on Friday next by eyghte of the clock in the morning at Lyon Key to goe from thence to my Lord Admirall (the Earl of Nottingham at Greenwich) to complayne against Robert Derham for his contempt in refusing her Mat^s imprest." ⁽¹⁾

In February 1604 Christopher received a summons to attend the King on his journey to Spain ; and the fact that he held the office of Warden of the Company during that year necessitated a special request to the Court of the Company for leave of absence :

28 February 1604 Christopher "made request to have a Deputie to supplie his place and office of upper warden and to sit in his place till his retorne from Spayne whith^r the saide Mr Frederick is bounde. And alsoe to kepe his keyes where-uppon it was ordered that he should make choyce of any sufficient man of the Assistants to keepe his keyes in his absens if hee pleased But it was denyed that any should sit in his place as deputy." ⁽²⁾

(1) Annals of the Barber-Surgeons by Austin T. Young, p. 194.

(2) *ibid.*, p. 197.

On the following 21st of March Frederick brought a letter to the Court from the Earl of Nottingham which said :

“ After my very hearty commendacions I have thought good to signifie unto you his Maties pleasure that I should have to attend me in this my ambassage into Spayne Mr. Xpöfer Frederick one of the nowe Governors of yo^r Company w^{ch} by reason of the place hee bereth amongst you can hardely bee spared nevertheles because the necessitye of the service urgeth the same It is thought fit by his Matie that hee shall nominate and appoynt such a sufficient man to execute his place in his absens as form’ly hath borne that office wherefore I doubt not but you will admitt and allowe of such a one as for that purpose he shall nominate to sit in his absens as his deputie who shalbe answerable for all matt^r as if M^r Frederick were there himself So to continue eyth^r untill the tyme of the yere that you make choyce of some other p’sone fit for the same or M^r Frederick’s retorne out of Spayne w^{ch} shall first happen of whose ready care to satisfie the Kinges expectacon and my desyre I dowbte not And evenso I bid you righte hartely farewell. From Arnedull howse the ixth of March 1604

yo^r very lovinge frend
Notingham.

I do praye you that Will^m Martin be excepted in his place till M^r Fredericks retorne. Nottingham ” ⁽¹⁾

In spite of the Earl’s letter the Court adhered to the decision recorded by them on Feb. 28th, and refused to allow a deputy to be appointed. This and other matters were the cause of considerable friction between Christopher and the Court of Assistants. The fact that he was an alien also rankled with them. And an order was issued by the Court of Aldermen under which Sir Thomas Garrard and four others were to call the Master and Wardens of the Barber-Surgeons and Mr. Frederick before them to settle their quarrels. But this deputation had no success.⁽²⁾ The length to which the

(1) Annals of the Barber-Surgeons, by Austin T. Young, p. 197.

(2) Guildhall Records, Repertory xxvii., fo. 117.

feeling of antagonism reached is shown in the following resolution :

10 Oct 1605. " That from henceforth no Alien or stranger borne out of his Maties dominions shall hereafter be capable or eligible to beare or take upon him any place or places or office of a Mr or Governour of this Company And that an ordinance shalbe p'ntlie drawne to such purpose if by o' Councell wee shalbe advised so to doe." ⁽¹⁾

Once more the powerful influence, whatever it was, that this alien could count upon, asserted itself in his favour. Opposition to him was once more shattered, and on 21st July, 1608, the offensive resolution was rescinded.

Meanwhile Christopher Frederick had been given an important appointment in the Royal Household, namely, that of Serjeant-Surgeon to King James I. It was in this capacity that he had been summoned to accompany the King on his journey to Spain. It seems probable that he had held a similar appointment, or at any rate a minor office, in the household of Queen Elizabeth. He continued in active practice as the King's Surgeon certainly as late as the year 1618, when a petition was presented to the Privy Council praying that Lord Cobham, who was in prison, might have liberty to take the air for the sake of his health, stating that Mr. Frederick the King's Surgeon would certify his weak state.⁽²⁾

The date of Christopher Frederick's marriage is not known. But it seems certain that he was married twice. The pedigree printed in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey⁽³⁾, purporting to have been copied from the official documents of the College of Arms, makes no mention of Charles or of Agnes, who without question were the children of the Barber-Surgeon and certainly older than his other children. This Charles Frederick died without issue in 1621. His Will was dated 17 Jan., 1616, and was proved 24 Sept., 1621, (P.C.C. 76.Dale). He described himself as " of London Chirurgeon " and appointed as his full and sole executor his " loving father Christopher Frederick Cittizen and Barber Chirurgeon of London." He must have been born at least as early as 1580. Agnes Frederick, described as " daughter of Christopher Frederick Barber-Chirurgeon "

(1) Annals of the Barber-Surgeons, p. 197.

(2) Calendar of Domestic State Papers (ed. Green)

(3) Vol. ii., 767.

July, 1618.

was licensed 5 Feb., 1612, to be married at St. Botolph's, Aldgate, to James Kempton of All Hallows, Barking, Vintner.

There was a John Frederick living, and of age, in 1596, who may also have been a son of this former marriage, although there is no evidence whatever to support such a suggestion. Yet it is likely that he was some relation of Christopher and may have been his brother. This John was mentioned in a letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chamberlain, dated 26 March, 1596, informing him of the committal of John Frederick, a Freeman, to the Compter for refusing to pay the sum of 26s. 8d., the amount of his assessment for public service. Another letter, dated 31 March, 1596, to the Lord High Admiral refers to the complaint made by Mr. Frederick concerning the assessment made upon him for the defence of the Realm.⁽¹⁾

Mary was the Christian name of Christopher's second wife. Her maiden name almost certainly was Saunders, for John Saunders, a member of the Drapers' Company, mentioned Mary's son Christopher Frederick in his Will, describing him as his nephew and bequeathing to him his messuage in the parish of All Hallows, Staining. John Saunders would thus have been brother of Mrs. Christopher Frederick. His Will is stated by F. H. Suckling⁽²⁾ to have been proved in 1623, and Suckling quotes the above details, but he does not give the reference to the Probate, and the Will does not appear in the P.C.C. Calendars.

By this marriage the Barber-Surgeon had six sons and six daughters. William, the eldest son, was admitted to the Barber-Surgeons' Company 27 Oct., 1607, probably aged about 16. Nothing further is known about him and it may be supposed that he died young and unmarried. It is possible however that he is to be identified with a Captain William Frederick who served in Colonel Charles Essex's Regiment in the Civil War.⁽³⁾

Christopher, the second son, was baptized at St. Olave's, Old Jewry, 10 June, 1599. For further particulars see Chapter II.

Robert, the third son, was baptized at St. Martin's, Ironmonger Lane, 13 July, 1600 and apparently died as a child.

(1) H. Overall's Remembrancer of the City of London 1579—1664, p. 24.

(2) The Genealogist, New Series, Vol. xxvii., 65.

(3) Peacock's List of Roundheads and Cavaliers. p. 45.

John, afterwards Lord Mayor of London, the fourth son, was baptized at St. Olave's, Old Jewry, 25 Oct., 1601. For further particulars see Chapter III.

Edward, the fifth son, was baptized 13 Feb. 1603, and was buried at St. Olave's, 4 March, 1612.

Richard, the sixth son, was baptized 17 Aug., 1606, and probably died young.

Nothing beyond the dates of their baptism is recorded of the daughters: Sarah, born 1592; Dorothy, born 1594; Susan, born 1595; Margaret, born 1596; Jane, born 1598; Mary, born 1606 and died in infancy.

Christopher, the Barber-Surgeon, died intestate in October, 1623. He was buried on Oct. 10, in the Church of St. Olave's, Old Jewry. Mary, his widow, was buried in the same vault 6 June, 1636. His portrait, by an unknown artist, formerly at Burwood Park, is now owned by Mrs. Horace Terry of Compton Grange, near Guildford.

II.

CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK, THE YOUNGER.

HIS FAMILY AND DESCENDANTS.

Christopher Frederick, second son of the Barber-Surgeon by his second wife, Mary, was baptized at St. Olave's, Old Jewry, 10 June, 1599. Unlike his brothers Charles, William and John, he does not seem to have been apprenticed as a Barber-Surgeon, and very little is known of his personal history. He was mentioned in the Will of his uncle John Saunders, as stated in the previous chapter, and inherited from him a house in the parish of All Hallows, Staining. He was granted a licence by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, dated 9 July, 1631, to be married to Elizabeth Smith of St. Martin-le-Grand. He died before 1684, the date of his brother John's Will.

Christopher had three children, John, Sarah and Mary. Sarah's husband was named Warner. Possibly he was the Thomas Warner who is recorded to have been living in Barbadoes in 1680 with his wife and three children.⁽¹⁾ Mary, the other daughter, married firstly Charles Chapman, by whom she had three children, John, Robert and Mary. She married secondly . . . Shadwell. It may be inferred from the Will of Sir John Frederick (P.C.C. 56 Cann) that he took a paternal interest in Christopher's children and it is likely that they were left orphans at an early age. He expressed some disapproval of the marriage of his niece Sarah, and he referred to Mr. Shadwell in stronger terms, "hee having lately marryed my said Neice without my consent and very much to my dissatisfaction."

John, Christopher's son, was a god-son of the Lord Mayor. He went to seek his fortunes in the West Indies and is probably to be identified with a John Frederick, who, with his wife and six hired servants and prentices, was living in Barbadoes in 1680.⁽²⁾ His wife's name, as shown in his Will⁽³⁾, was Martha, and there is good

(1) List of persons who went to America, Barbadoes, etc., in 1680, by Camden Hotten, p. 447.

(2) *Op. cit.* p. 447.

(3) P.C.C., 158 Bond.

evidence⁽¹⁾ for thinking her maiden name was Gascoyne. He must have returned to England by 1690 or earlier. At the time of his death, in 1694, he was living in Islington. His Will was dated 14 July, 1694 and he described himself as "John Frederick senior of the City of London Merchant." He mentioned a bond, dated July, 1686, of his uncle Robert Croft, "now living in Jamaica." His executors were Walwyn Gascoygne, Thomas Frederick (his cousin), and John Cook. In the event of his children dying without heirs his property was to pass to his cousin Thomas, son of Sir John. Martha, his widow, survived him.

The three children of John were John, Joseph and Mary, all of whom were minors in 1694. The scanty information that exists of these is chiefly supplied by the Will⁽²⁾ of Mrs. Mary Croft, their aunt. This Mary Croft may either have been wife of the uncle Robert Croft or his sister. The Will leaves the question unanswered. If she was his sister and a spinster, Martha, the wife of John Frederick sen., would have been a Croft, not a Gascoyne; and the Gascoyne connection may be more remote. Mary Croft was "of Bampton" in 1718.

Of Joseph Frederick nothing is known beyond the facts that he was a minor in 1694 and was living in 1718, the date of Mary Croft's Will. Mary Frederick married Richard Holt of London, and had a son, Richard, born before 1718. John, the eldest of these three children, was entered at the Merchant Taylors' School in 1692. He was executor to the Will of Mary Croft, his aunt, who left a legacy to his wife, Elizabeth. John was living at Bampton, co. Oxon, in 1722. He died there, leaving two sons and four daughters.

John Frederick, the eldest son of John of Bampton, was born in 1704. He matriculated at University College, Oxford, 31 Oct. 1722; graduated B.A. from All Souls' in 1727, and M.A. in 1733. He was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1728 and became a Bencher in 1744. In 1718 his great-aunt, Mary Croft, left him a sum of money to buy books with the prospect of going up to the University. He married firstly, in February 1732, the "Hon. Henrietta Maria Somerset." She is thus described in *The Gentleman's Magazine*,

(1) *The Genealogist*, New Series, Vol. xxvii., 149.

(2) P.C.C. 250 Shaller.

but her parentage has not hitherto been identified. She brought him a fortune, as stated in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, of £10,000⁽¹⁾. She died in September 1748. The maiden name of his second wife, Ann, as shown by her Will, was Bankes. She survived her husband and died 16 March, 1788, aged 61. Her Will was proved 2 May, 1788 (P.C.C., 243 Calvert). John Frederick lived latterly at Wellingborough and was Lord of the Manor. He died there without issue in 1777. His Will, dated at Wellingborough in May, 1772⁽²⁾, was proved by Ann, his widow, in 1777. He expressed a wish to be buried in Wellingborough Church "under the pew where my servants usually sit." A monument, executed by Nicholas Love, was erected in the North-West angle of the North aisle of the Church. It was described as "perhaps the most costly monument in the Church."⁽³⁾

Gascoyne Frederick, the other son of John and Elizabeth, was called to the Bar and became Treasurer of Gray's Inn and Treasurer of the Inner Temple. He bought an estate at Westcott in Gloucestershire which passed after his death to his sister Susanna. He acted as Trustee for his sisters in connection with a lease of the Manor of Paddington in 1776, to which reference is more fully made in Chapter V. He died 20 Jan., 1780, unmarried and intestate, and was buried at Bampton, co. Oxon, 25 January.

The eldest of the four daughters, Elizabeth, married the Rev. Thomas Snell, Rector of Bampton, but died without issue in 1788. Her three sisters, Susanna, Dorothy and Mary died unmarried. They lived together at the Manor House, Bampton. Susanna, the last survivor of them, left her estate at Westcott and £3,000 to Joseph Vines. In the Will of Mary Croft the name of Martha was substituted for Mary. The story of how these Bampton sisters were induced to part cheaply with their valuable claims to a lease of the Manor of Paddington to their kinswomen, Elizabeth and Selina Frederick, will be told in a later Chapter⁽⁴⁾.

Thus, assuming, as is more than probable, that Joseph Frederick died childless, this, the senior line of the Frederick family, became extinct in the male line with the death of Gascoyne Frederick in 1780.

(1) *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. ii., 633.

(2) *The Genealogist*, New Series, Vol. xxvii., 149.

(3) *History and Antiquities of Wellingborough* by J. Cole, p. 63.

(4) Chapter V.

III.

SIR JOHN FREDERICK.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AND M.P. FOR THE CITY.

Sir John Frederick was fourth son of Christopher, the Barber-Surgeon, and Mary, his second wife. The precise day of his birth is not recorded, but he was baptized at St. Olave's, Old Jewry, 25 Oct., 1601. His father's house at the time of his birth was situated in the parish of St. Olave's, and possibly it was on the same site as that on which he himself built in 1643. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, of which establishment he subsequently became President and a munificent benefactor.

At the time of his father's death John was just 22 years old. He was admitted to the freedom of the Worshipful Company of Barber-Surgeons 13 Nov., 1635. But unlike his father he does not seem to have trained, or to have practised, as a Surgeon. He was admitted to the Court of Assistants 30 June, 1645.

In the meanwhile he had amassed a large fortune and had come to be regarded as one of the Merchant Princes of the City of London. He had, no doubt, inherited considerable wealth from his father ; he had traded successfully ; and he had married a rich wife. His wife was Mary, daughter of Thomas Rous, or Rouse. The marriage took place at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 10 Jan., 1636. The entry in the marriage register reads : " John Frederick of St. Olaves in the ould Jury marchant and Mary Ruglse of St. Dionis Back Church maiden by lycence."

The family of Rous was connected with the parish of St. Dionis for a long period both before and after the date of this marriage

as the following extracts from the Parish Registers show :—

- 1540 Jan. 23 William Frankelyn married Jone Rouse.
- 1578 May 26 Peter Rous married Elizabeth Harvie.
- 1623 Aug. 31 John Hills of Southampton married Margaret Rouse.
- 1626 Feb. 18 Abraham and Jacob sons of Mr. Rous baptized.
- 1626 Feb. 20 Jacob Rous son of Mr. Rous buried.
- 1638 Aug. 21 Peter Ent married Judith Rous.
- 1640 Sept. 3 Thomas Rous buried.
- 1663 Nov. 12 Mrs. Judith Rous relict of Mr. Thomas Rous some time a parishioner here and interred A^o 1640 and mother of the Lady Frederick wife of Sir John Frederick Alderman and was buried in the South Isle over against the Eastern moiety or part of Derby Isle.
- 1702 Nov. 30 Caleb Rous son of Nathaniel Rous merchant was buried.
- 1704 Nov. 24 Jane Eames a servant of Mr. Rous was buried.

The Rev. Robert Rous was Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. 1474-79.

In 1643, as already mentioned, John Frederick built his mansion on the site in the Old Jewry now known as Frederick's Place. In September, 1653, he became Alderman of Vintry Ward. In 1660 he was Alderman of the Coleman Street Ward. He served as Sheriff of the City of London in the year 1655-6 and in that same year he was knighted. On the occasion of his attending at Westminster Hall to be sworn as Sheriff he journeyed from the City by river in great State in the barge of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, attended by the Master, the Wardens and other members of the Company. At the same time the Company ordered his portrait to be painted at a cost of £15. This portrait was among those saved in the Great Fire and is still to be seen in the Barber-Surgeons' Hall in Monkwell Street.

Mrs. Horace Terry owns a portrait of Sir John, wearing his chain of office, together with a companion portrait of Mary Rous, his wife. Another portrait and also a miniature are owned by the present writer. All these portraits were formerly at Burwood Park.

John Frederick was Master of the Barber-Surgeons in 1653. Among those who at different times were apprenticed to him were Sir John Lethieullier, apprenticed in 1657, whose niece, Leonora

Marescoe, married Frederick's son Thomas; and Sir Nathaniel Herne, apprenticed in 1646, who, in accordance with all the conventions of romance, married his Master's daughter, Judith Frederick. Ephraim Skinner was another of Frederick's apprentices; born at Barnstaple in 1637, he was apprenticed in 1652, and, dying in 1677, he left legacies to Sir John Frederick, Sir Nathaniel Herne, Sir John Lethieullier and some of their children.

In 1661, when Sir John Frederick had the immediate prospect of becoming Lord Mayor of London, he was transferred for some technical reasons to the Grocers' Company.

He entered into Office as Lord Mayor on 29 Oct., 1661. It should be recalled that "Lord Mayor's Day" was not changed from Oct. 29 to Nov. 9 until 1751.

It has always been an honoured tradition that the Lord Mayor of London should be a Gentleman of Coat-Armour. Consequently it is recorded at the College of Arms that on 22 Oct., 1661, the following Armorial Bearings were granted to Sir John Frederick by Sir Edward Walker, Garter: Or, on a chief azure three doves argent. Crest: on a cap of dignity azure, turned up ermine, a dove proper holding in its beak a laurel branch vert. Motto: *Prudens simplicitas beat.* Lady Frederick's (Rous) Coat-of-Arms was: Or, on a bend cotised gules six bezants.

The entire programme of the "Lord Mayor's Show" on the occasion of Sir John's entry into Office 29 Oct., 1661, has fortunately been preserved in a very rare pamphlet entitled "London's Tryumphs presented in several delightfull Scœnes both on the Water and Land and Celebrated in Honour to the deservedly honored Sir John Frederick, Knight and Baronet, Lord Mayor of the City of London, at the Costs and Charges of the Worshipfull Company of Grocers. By John Tatham. London: Printed by Thomas Mabb living in Pauls Wharff next door to the signe of the Ship. 1661."

A copy of this pamphlet is in the Guildhall library together with similar pamphlets prepared for the mayoralties of Sir John Ireton in 1658, Sir Antony Bateman in 1663, and Sir John Lawrence in 1664. Each of these is also the work of John Tatham.

The Dedication of this pamphlet is addressed by Tatham to Sir John in the following terms :

My Lord, Encouraged by your Worth and Candor, and the usuall Custome of such Presentations I presume to Dedicate these my Endeavours to your Lordship ; hoping to find the like favourable acceptation from your Honour as your Noble Predecessors were pleased to afford me in their time ; Which will assure me

My Lord
your Honours most Humble
and Faithfull Servant,
John Tatham.

Tatham was in error in styling Sir John as a Baronet. The following is an extract from Tatham's pamphlet. The main interest of it to-day lies in the description of the route and the general proceedings rather than in the conventional Scenes and Pageants designed to be enacted at different stages of the Procession. The dialogues, addresses and songs are of no literary value, and they are therefore omitted here.

"About eight of the Clock at Grocers Hall (to attend his Lordship by Order) meet 1. The Master, Wardens and Assistants in their Gowns faced with Foyns with their Hoods. 2. The Livery in their Gowns faced with Budge and their Hoods. 3. The Batchellours, part thereof in Gowns faced with Foyns and part of them with Gowns faced with Budge, and both of them with Damask Hoods. 4. Fifty Gentlemen Ushers in Plush Coats each of them a Gold Chain about his Shoulder, and a White Staffe in his Hand. 5. Twelve other Gentlemen carrying Banners and Colours. Nine of them in Plush Coats, each of them a Crimson Scarff about his Shoulder ; the Banners are, the King's, the Duke of York's, St. George's, the Lord Mayor's, the Duke of Albemarle's, Sir Thomas Ford's, Sir Thomas Allen's, Sir William Wilde's, the Recorder's, the Citties, the Grocers and four others. 6. Thirty-six Trumpets the

Serjeant Trumpet with his Scarff of his Lordship's colours and of a crimson about his Shoulder and a leading staff in his hand. 7. Fourteen Drums, the Drum Mayor with a crimson Scarff about his Waste, his Leading-staff in his hand and three Fifes with Banners. 8. The foot Marshal with the like Scarff over his shoulder, and six Attendants without Scarffs. 9. The Master of Defence with the like Scarff his ten Attendants without Scarves. 10. Four Pages in Plush Coats each of them a Truncheon in one hand, in the other a Target wherein is painted either the Coat of Arms of the present Master, or Wardens. 11. Forty-five Pentioners or Porters in Red Coats and Copped Capps each imployed in carrying Banners, Standers, Streamers. 12. Ninety other Pentioners or Poor People in Red Gowns, Flat-Caps, and White Sleeves, each of them bearing a Javeling in one hand, and a Target in the other.

These are the Persons appointed for the Service of the day who being met at the time and place aforesaid.

Division 6. The Foot Marshall ranks them out two by two beginning with the Pentioners in Gownes and in front of them placeth the Companies Ensignes, four Drums and one Fife, which we call the sixt or most inferior Division.

Division 5. In the Reare of these, falls in six Drums and one Fife ; after them the severall Pentioners in Coats bearing severall Banners and Standards ; after them six Trumpets ; after them the Griffin and Camell, Ensignes, six Gentlemen Ushers, after them the Budge Batchelors which conclude the fift Division.

Division 4. In the Reare of these fall six Trumpets, after them two Gentlemen bearing two Banners, one of the Citties, the other of the Recorder's Arms ; after them follow eight Gentlemen Ushers habited as is set down before, and after them the Livery, and then the Foynes Batchellors which make up the fourth Division.

Division 3. In the Reare thereof falls first the Kings Drum Major and foure other of the Kings Drums and Fife ;

after these two Gentlemen Ushers bearing two Banners ; the one Sr Thomas Foot's Arms the other Sr Thomas Alleyns ; after them ten Gentlemen Ushers habited as is set down before, and after them the Livery. This we term the third Division.

Division 2. In the Reare of these fall eight Trumpets ; to wit, the Duke of Yorks and the Duke of Albemarles servants ; after them two Gentlemen bearing the Banner of the Lord Mayor and the Duke of Albemarle. Twelve Gentlemen Ushers appointed as aforesaid follow them, and then the Gentlemen or Court of Assistants. These conclude the second Division.

Division 1. In the Reare of these falls the Serjeant and Trumpet, after him sixteen other of the King's Trumpets & Kettle Drums after them three other Gentlemen bearing the King's the Duke of York's and St. George's Banner ; after them fourteen Gentlemen Ushers ; to follow them are appointed four Pages and after them the Master and Wardens which conclude the first and chief Division.

In this Equipage they march from Grocers Hall down the Old Jury beginning with the Pentioners until the Marshall comes to the Lord Mayors doore and there makes a halt, till his Lordship and the Aldermen are mounted. Which being done, the whole Body move towards Guild-hall and so up St. Lawrence Lane : and at Guild-hall gate the New Lord Mayor joyneth with the Old Lord Mayor and his attendants ; so all of them march down Soper-laine and Colledge-hill to three Craine-Wharfe and then the Lord Mayor Aldermen and their Attendants at the West end of the said Wharf take their Barge, the Court of Assistants, the Livery and the Gentlemen Ushers of those three divisions at the east end of the said Wharf take their Barge. The Foyns and Budge Batchellors Gentlemen Ushers bearing nine Colours repair to the place of their repose where they wait his Lordships return from Westminster. The other foure Ensignes, the Pentioners bearing the several sort of Silk-Works together with the other Pentioners and the Foot Marshall repair to Baynards Castle.

The Lord Mayors the Grocers and several Companies Barges hasten for Westminster, and neer the Temple his Lordship is accosted by a Ship or Vessel rigg'd and mann'd floating in a Calm

[The first "Scene" takes place here.]

This ended his Lordships Barge makes towards Westminster with the other attendant Barges and on his way is entertained by 30 piece of Ordnance . . . The aforesaid Ship etc. . . . is conveyed through Pauls Churchyard and makes a stand near St. Lawrance Lane.

His Lordship, the Aldermen etc. . . . landing at Westminster pass to the Hall and there having performed several Ceremonial Duties and Obligations as an Oath to be true and faithfull to His Majesty and Government established, sealing of Writs in the Courts there held, taking leave of the Lord Chancellor, Barons of the Exchequer &c., and doing some charitable office to the poor of that place, return to their severall Barges and there imbarge and make towards Baynards Castle and in the way is saluted by 30 pieces of Ordnance more, placed on the Bank-side for that purpose as a token of the Citties and Companies Congratulation of his Mayoralty.

His Lordship with those attend him land at Pauls Wharffe where he and they are received by a Gallery of the aforesaid Batchelors and Gentlemen Ushers who went not to Westminster The Foot Marshal leads the way of Pauls Wharffe-hill through the south Church-yard of St. Pauls; and near St. Pauls School his Lordship is entertained by another sceane representing the Temple of Janus.

[The second Scene takes place here.]

This ended the Sceane quits the place and is conveyed through Cheapside till it flanck the Ship and Sea-Lions, formerly on the water (i.e. the first Scene) and then the whole Body move on and between Foster-lane and Gutter-Lane another Sceane entertains his Lordship

[The third Scene, Acis and Galatea, takes place here.]

This ended this sceane likewise quits the place and moves till it flancke that of Janus ; his Lordship and his Attendant also move and passe by a fourth Sceane being a Droll of Indians

His Lordship moves further and meets a fifth Scean [Justice and Astrea].

Which ended the Foot-Marshall having placed the Assistants, Livery and the Companies on both sides St. Lawrence-lane and the Pensioners with their Targets hung on the top of their Javelins ; in the Rear of them the Ensigns bearers, Drums and Fifes in the front and hasten the Foyns and Budge-Batchellors together with the Gentlemen-Ushers to Guild-hall in order to their serving up Dinner to the severall Tables there. His Lordship and Attendants passeth through the Gallery or lane so made into Guild-hall after which the Company repair to their Hall for dinner ; and the several Silk works and Triumphs are likewise conveyed into Blackwell Hall : and the Officers aforesaid, and the Children that sit in the Pageants, there refresh themselves untill his Lordship hath dined at Guild-hall.

The Afternoons Business

About three of the clock the several Scaens and Silkworks return to their former order and are conveyed up to the Old Jury into Cheapside and all in a United Body march up St. Lawrence-lane and in Cheapside receive the Livery and Assistants and so move on towards St. Paul's till near Bow Church one Scaene of Drolling Ameritions (as before) entertains his Lordship.

This ended the whole Body move on till near Foster-lane one other Scaene of Americans entertain him

Which ended his Lordship and Attendants move into St. Paul's Church-yard and so round the said Church-yard and out at the same gate do again move or retreat towards his Lordship's House where the Scaen of Justice and Mercy is set across the street ; and the Foot-Marshall having before prepared a Guard

or Gallery of the Gentlemen Assistants and Livery of the Foyns and Budge Batchellors. The Pensioners and Silk-works are placed in the Rear, the Gentlemen-Ushers are likewise placed in Order, the several Ensigns and Banner-Bearers, Drums and Trumpets of each Division at an equall distance for a Vand Guard. And being thus placed his Lordship passeth towards his house, and at his door is entertained by the same Scaen accosted him in the morning, Justice and Mercy who conclude the day in the Dialogue

This ended and his Lordship entred his House all depart with order and conveniency. And the Triumphs of Silk-works are by the care of the Master Artificers, the Citie Marshal the Foot-Marshal, the Master of Defence and other Servitours of the day conveyed into Grocers-hall."

Samuel Pepys was invited to the Banquet this Lord Mayor's Day, but he did not attend. On the previous Wednesday, Oct. 23rd, he wrote in his Diary "all our office is invited against Tuesday next my Lord Mayors day to dinner with him at Guild-hall." On Tuesday the 29th the entry runs: "This day I put on my half cloth black stockings and my new coat of the fashion, which pleases me well, and with my bever I was, after office was done, ready to go to my Lord Mayor's feast, as we are all invited; but the Sir Williams were both loth to go because of the crowd, and so none of us went . . . My mind not pleased because I had proposed a great deal of pleasure to myself this day at Guild-hall This Lord Mayor it seems brings up again the custom of Lord Mayors going the day of their instalment to Pauls and walking round about the Crosse and offering something at the Altar."

It was Sir John Frederick in the year that he was Lord Mayor who revived some of the old customs of Bartholomew Fair. The first day there was a wrestling match in Moorfields at which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were present. The second day there was archery after the usual proclamation and challenges through the City. On the third day there was a hunt. Yet these features aroused

some discontent among the Fair people, who considered that the three days involved great hindrance and loss to them.⁽¹⁾

Soon after the Restoration a document was drawn up and presented to Charles II with the purpose of instructing him, and possibly warning him, as to the political characters of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London. This document seems to have been drafted with a good deal of personal prejudice on the part of its author, whoever he was. A copy of it was printed a century or more later in *The Gentleman's Magazine*.⁽²⁾ Sir John Frederick was thus briefly described: "By reason of his age he is apt to be ledd by others; especially by Sir John Lawrence, a man of little dispatch very readie to run into mistakes; he hates a souldier and cannot endure to see any of the King's guard." This last sentence may be construed either as referring to Frederick or Lawrence. Lawrence was Lord Mayor in 1664.

That Sir John was a staunch Royalist is evidenced by the fact that his name was included in the long "list of persons who were fit and qualified to be made Knights of the Royal Oak" in 1660. This Order was intended by Charles II as a reward to several of his followers; but "it was thought proper to lay it aside lest it might create heat and animosities . . ." Consequently no list was ever published.⁽³⁾

Sir John Frederick became Master of the Grocers' Company in 1662; and he had also entered on a political career. He represented Dartmouth in the Parliament of 1660; and on 10 March, 1663, he was elected to sit in the "Long Parliament" as one of the members for the City of London. He continued to represent the City until January, 1679, when he had reached the ripe age of 78.

As one of the Members for the City, Sir John was naturally a prominent figure at the time of the Great Fire in 1666. When protracted and irritating delays were taking place in passing the Rebuilding Act through Parliament, long and difficult negotiations were conducted between the authorities of the City and the Privy Council. A report was suddenly spread that Parliament was to be prorogued without passing the Act; whereupon Sir John Frederick

(1) London New and Old, Vol. I., 404.

(2) *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. xxxix (1769), 515.

(3) Wotton's Baronetage, Vol. iv., 363, 371.

was despatched in hot haste from the City to Westminster to impress upon the King in person the gravity of the public calamity that must ensue if Parliament were to rise while the City of London remained in ashes.⁽¹⁾

The Great Fire does not seem materially to have affected Sir John's wealth, although his own house in the Old Jewry perished ; but it caused the destruction of many buildings with which he was closely associated, and he played his part towards their restoration with magnificent liberality. His old school, Christ's Hospital, of which he had been President in 1662, was the chief subject of his generosity ; he repaired and fitted up the Great Hall of that Institution at a cost of £5000. He had already been a very liberal benefactor of the Hospital, having done much to promote the formation of a mathematical school there. Besides this, in 1664 he had borne the cost of bringing the Conduit water there from Gray's Inn Fields ; and in 1667 he gave £50 and " twenty Chaldrons of sea-coal." Subsequently he bequeathed in his Will a further £500.

The City Companies with which he was connected also shared in Sir John's munificence. He gave £100 towards rebuilding the Hall of the Barber-Surgeons, and he contributed generously to the repairing of the Grocers' Hall in 1681. Mention should also be made of a very handsome silver covered-cup, weighing about 38 ozs., which he presented to the Barber-Surgeons ; it is now one of their most prized pieces of plate.

The rebuilding of his own house in Old Jewry must have cost a very large sum. The site of the house, as already mentioned, is that now known as Frederick's Place. It is not unlikely that Sir John's father, Christopher, lived in an older house on the same site though there is no evidence for this. On the other hand Christopher was certainly resident in the parish of St. Olave. Be that as it may, Sir John built a house on this site in 1643. Maitland in his *History of London*⁽²⁾ says : " Near to the paved Court in the South side of St. Olave Jewry Church and in the Old Jewry is a very large capacious Brick Building formerly inhabited by Sir John Frederick but now serving for the General Excise Office, erected in the year 1643."

(1) *The Great Fire of London*, by W. G. Bell, 252.

(2) *History of London* by William Maitland, continued to 1772 by John Entick, Vol. ii., 893b.

The building thus described by Maitland could not have been the one erected in 1643, because the whole of the buildings in that district, including the adjoining Mercers' Hall and St. Olave's Church, were destroyed in the Great Fire. But Sir John lived in the older house from 1643 till 1666, and he was resident there in the year in which he was Lord Mayor; for it was not till a much later date that the Lord Mayors had the Mansion House as their official residence during their term of Office.

After the fire Sir John set about rebuilding his house, and it was then that the "very large capacious Brick Building," of which Maitland speaks, was erected. The old site, which was his own property, was no longer adequate for the mansion which he conceived to be in keeping with the position of a Merchant Prince and a former Lord Mayor. Consequently he obtained the lease of two more adjoining plots of ground, one from the Vicar of St. Olave's, and one from the Mercers' Company. Thus in 1671 Dr. Hibbert, the Vicar, "did devise and let out to Sir John Frederick his executors another house or piece of ground abutting upon the Churchyard on the West for and during the term of forty years reserving a rent of £40 per annum. The said Sir John built a dwelling House upon the said Toft."⁽¹⁾ This was the small wing of the building shown in Ogilby and Morgan's Map of London, 1677, as extending from the main building almost opposite the tower of St. Olave's Church. The lease from the Mercers' Company was of a piece of ground lying on the South-West side of the main house, on which he built a Parlour, a kitchen and other rooms as an extension of his Mansion. This lease was dated 1668 and was for the term of four score and eleven years.⁽²⁾

With the aid of Ogilby and Morgan's large scale map of the City of London (100 feet to an inch) it is possible to get a good idea of the ground plan and the size of the house; for it is one of those large private houses of which the owner's name is printed in this map. The house almost entirely surrounded a Courtyard which was entered from the Old Jewry by a covered passage. The main

(1) Stow's Survey of London, Vol. Ib., 57.

(2) Will of Sir John Frederick, P.C.C., 56 Cann.

entrance was probably in the recess on the North side of the Court-yard. The central section of the house passed across what is now partly open space in Frederick's Place, and the West wall of this section followed the line at the end of which the modern iron gates of the Mercers' Company now stand. In this section almost certainly was the large Hall, with its mullioned windows and heraldic glass, mentioned by le Neve.⁽¹⁾ The Hall would thus have been conveniently served by the Kitchen, known to have been situated in the wing on the South-West side rented from the Mercers.

The house ceased to be the residence of the Fredericks in 1703, though it remained in the possession of the family until 1786, when it was sold, subject to a ground-rent of £200 per annum, by the fifth baronet⁽²⁾.

By an indenture⁽³⁾, dated 9 August, 1703, and signed at Windsor by Queen Anne and Lord Godolphin, Thomas Frederick leased this "capitall Messuage or Mansion House," together with other adjoining property, to the Crown to be used as "the Office of the Commissioners for the management of the Revenue of the Excise." This lease was for 21 years and it was subsequently renewed. The last renewal was referred to in the cash account book⁽⁴⁾ of the fourth baronet, who on 18 May, 1748, paid £617 10s. "for half of the repairs of the Excise Office upon a new lease of 21 years being let to the Commissioners."

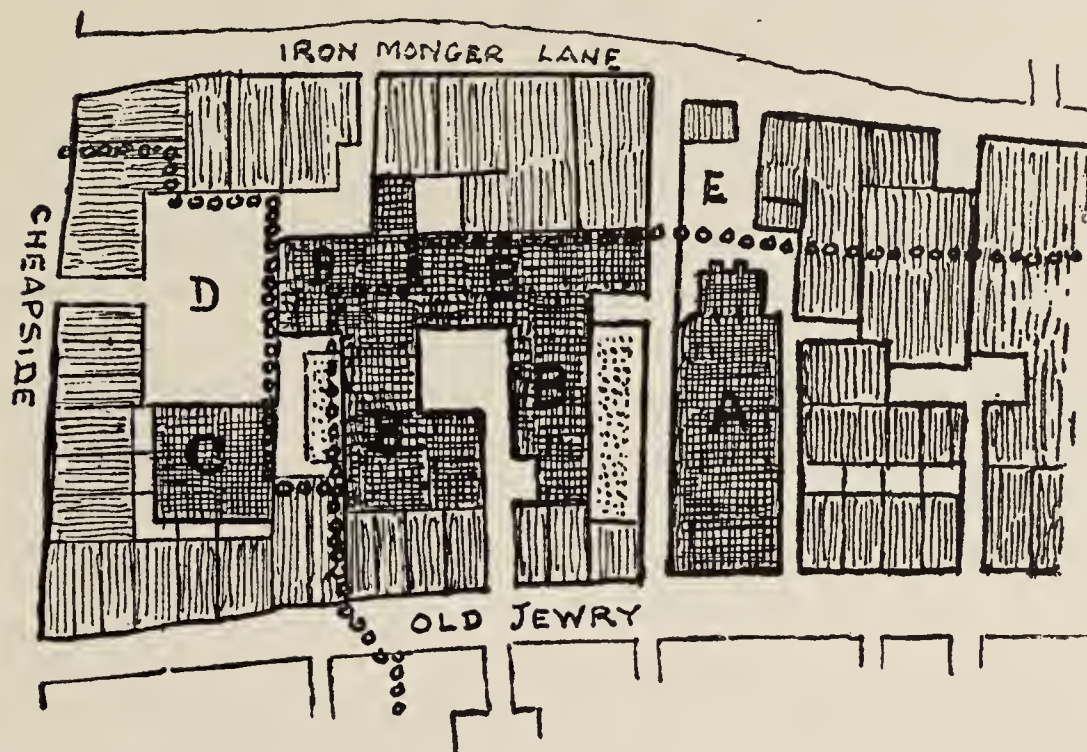
At the expiration of this lease in 1769 the Excise Commissioners moved to Broad Street. The Mansion, to quote the deed of sale of 20 Jan., 1786, was then "taken down and in the room of it nine other messuages or tenements were erected five of which are in the tenure of John Adam, Robert Adam, James Adam and William Adam," on leases from Sir John Frederick dated 10 August, 1775. These were the brothers Adam, the "Adelphi," whose names are famous in relation to architecture and furniture. The houses face each other in two rows on the North and South sides of the old Court-yard, and Frederick's Place still bears something of its eighteenth century character. It is fitting that the name of Frederick should continue to be associated with it.

(1) le Neve's Knights, *sub* Frederick and Herne. Harl. Soc. Vol. viii., 81 and 291.

(2) The indenture for the sale, dated 20 Jan. 1786 is now in the possession of Mrs. Horace Terry of Compton Grange. (3) (4) Now in the possession of Mrs. Horace Terry.

SECTION OF THE OLD JEWRY.

From Ogilby and Morgan's Map of the City of London, 1677.



- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. St. Olave's Church. | D. Courtyard of the Mercers' Company, now covered in. |
| B. Sir John Frederick's Mansion. | E. Grave-yard. |
| C. The Mercers' Chapel | |

The Chain-line marks the boundaries of the Wards.

The heraldic glass, said by le Neve to have been "in severall windows in the large Hall and dining room," was designed to display the Arms of Sir John Frederick and the families allied to him by marriage. Four of these panels are now in the possession of the present writer. They are shaped to fit into the top sections of the mullioned windows, and each of them by their size seem to presume the existence of a companion panel immediately below them to complete a single light. The rest of this fine glass was dispersed, and no doubt perished, when the building was demolished in 1769; but these four panels found their way to Burwood Park, where John Frederick, subsequently 4th Baronet, was then seated. Here they remained until 1929. They are fine examples of Flemish glass and date from the rebuilding of the house after the Great Fire.

The four panels show: (1) The Arms of Sir John with crest and mantling and motto. (2) Frederick, impaling Rous, with the Frederick crest and motto. The red colouring of the bend cotised

in the Rous coat has faded out in this panel. (3) The Arms of Sir Nathaniel Herne: sable, a chevron ermine between three herons, argent; with crest: on a wreath a heron's head erased argent, ducally gorged proper; mantling and motto: *Ardua petit ardea*. (4) Herne, impaling Frederick, with the Herne crest and motto.

Among various Deeds preserved among the manuscripts at the Guild-hall Library, the following have reference to Sir John Frederick and are thus briefly described in the catalogue at the Library:

M.SS. No. 406. A deed, dated 29 Jan. 1648/9, by Thomas Rowse, Barney Morden (and others), declaring that the messuage in the Old Jewry and five other tenements near in the Old Jewry, conveyed by Sir John Pettus, Thomas Richardson (and others) to them and John Frederick, were held in trust for the said John Frederick.

No. 407. A Bond, dated 7 Nov., 1649, by Sir John Pettus of Cheston Hall, co. Suffolk, and Thomas Richardson of Norfolk, to John Frederick of London in a penalty of £120 to obtain a licence to aliene a house in the Old Jewry, sold by them to the said John Frederick.

No. 408. A Release, dated 25 April 1676, made between Jacob Davie of London and Leonora his wife, Sir Nathaniel Herne and Sir John Lethieullier of London, Knights, and Joseph Herne and Christopher Lethieullier of London, of the second part, Thomas Frederick, son and heir apparent of Sir John Frederick, . . . and Leonora, his wife, of the third part, and the said Sir John Frederick, of the fourth part, acknowledging the payment of certain sums on 23 Feb., 1674/5, the day of the marriage of Thomas Frederick with Leonora his wife, in accordance with the indenture of 20 Jan., 1674/5.

No. 409. A Lease for six months, dated 22 June, 1668, by Jane Coates, Relict and executrix of Thomas Coates, Citizen and haberdasher, and David Coates and Thomas Coates his sons, to Sir John Frederick, Knight, and Alderman, of a piece of ground whereon formerly stood the Golden Hynde in Bearbynder Lane, in the parish of St. Mary Woolchurch.

Sir John died at the age of eighty-three and was buried in the family vault in St. Olave's, Old Jewry, 19 March, 1685. His widow survived him and was buried in the same vault 19 Dec., 1689. His Will was dated 7 September, 1684, and was proved 4 May, 1685 [P.C.C. 56 Cann]. It was of great length, and considerable extracts from it were printed in *The Genealogist*.⁽¹⁾ He expressed a desire to be buried at St. Olave's "without any pompious funerall about nine of the clock at night the time I usually went to bedd." The Will deals at much length with his house and that part of it which was built on the adjoining site leased from the Mercers' Company. He bequeathed the house to his widow for her life and subsequently to his son Thomas.

The legacies were very large, considering the value of money at that period. To his widow he gave £8000 in the first instance, adding a further £2000 together with his "rings jewells dyamonds plate household stuffe coaches and horses"; and he increased the already handsome marriage portions of his three daughters. His principal legatee was his son Thomas, who, with his widow and two surviving sons-in-law, Sir Joseph Herne and Francis Gosfrith, were executors.

Each of his grandchildren, the children of Sir Nathaniel and Sir Joseph Herne, were left £1000. To his eldest grandson and godson, Frederick Herne, he gave £1300 "in lieu of certain houses in Lumbard Street which houses I intended at the birth of the said Frederick Herne to settle on him but have since settled the same on my said son Thomas upon his said marriage." To his godson, John Chapman, and Robert and Mary Chapman, the three children of his niece Mary, daughter of Christopher Frederick, he left £100 apiece on their reaching the age of 21; and he provided an annuity for their mother, formerly the wife of Charles Chapman, which was not to be handled "by her now husband—Shadwell, his having lately married my said neice without my consent and very much to my dissatisfaction." He safeguarded his legacy to her sister Sarah Warner in somewhat similar terms.

(1) *Genealogist*, New Series, Vol. xxvi., 66.

Christ's Hospital, to which he had contributed so liberally in his lifetime, received a further bequest of £400 ; and he added a further sum to provide the examiners at the half-yearly inspection of the school " with wine, ale and cakes or the like friendly entertainment."

Dame Mary Frederick's Will, as stated in *The Genealogist*,⁽¹⁾ was dated 18 Sept., 1689 and proved in the Court of Delegates in 1692. Some extracts from her Will are also given in *The Genealogist*. Among her relatives she mentioned her sister Anne Rouse, and her sister Anne Nicholas ; her nieces Judith Sparrow, Anne Wilbey, and Mary Price, daughters of Anne Nicholas ; her cousin Anne Edwards, daughter of William Edwards, late citizen and Apothecary of London ; her son-in-law Robert Hooke, who had married her daughter Judith after the death of her first husband Sir Nathaniel Herne ; and John, Robert and Mary Chapman, her husband's nephews and niece.

Sir John Frederick, like his Father, had a large family. But of his four sons Thomas alone survived childhood, and six of his daughters also died in infancy.

1. John, baptized at St. Olave's 31 Jan., 1637, died in 1638.
2. Robert, baptized in 1646, died in 1651.
3. Thomas was baptized at St. Olave's 7 July, 1650, and of him more presently. See Chapter IV.
4. John, baptized 29 Nov., 1652, died 1653.

Judith, the eldest daughter, was baptized at St. Olave's 7 August, 1639. She married firstly, 1 September, 1656, at St. Olave's, Sir Nathaniel Herne, a prominent personality in the City of London. He was born in 1629 and, as already mentioned, he was apprenticed to Sir John Frederick as a Barber-Surgeon in 1646. He was knighted at Windsor, 9 Aug., 1647, in which year he served as Sheriff of London. In 1676 he was elected Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate and became M.P. for Dartmouth, and a Governor of the East India Company. In 1674 he held the Office of Master of the Worshipful Company of Barber-Surgeons. He died 16 Aug., 1679, leaving three

(1) *The Genealogist*, New Series, Vol. xxvii., 71.

sons, Frederick, Nathaniel and Thomas, and a daughter, Judith, who married William, second Earl of Jersey. His widow, Judith, married secondly Robert Hookes, or Hooker, of Hatton Garden.

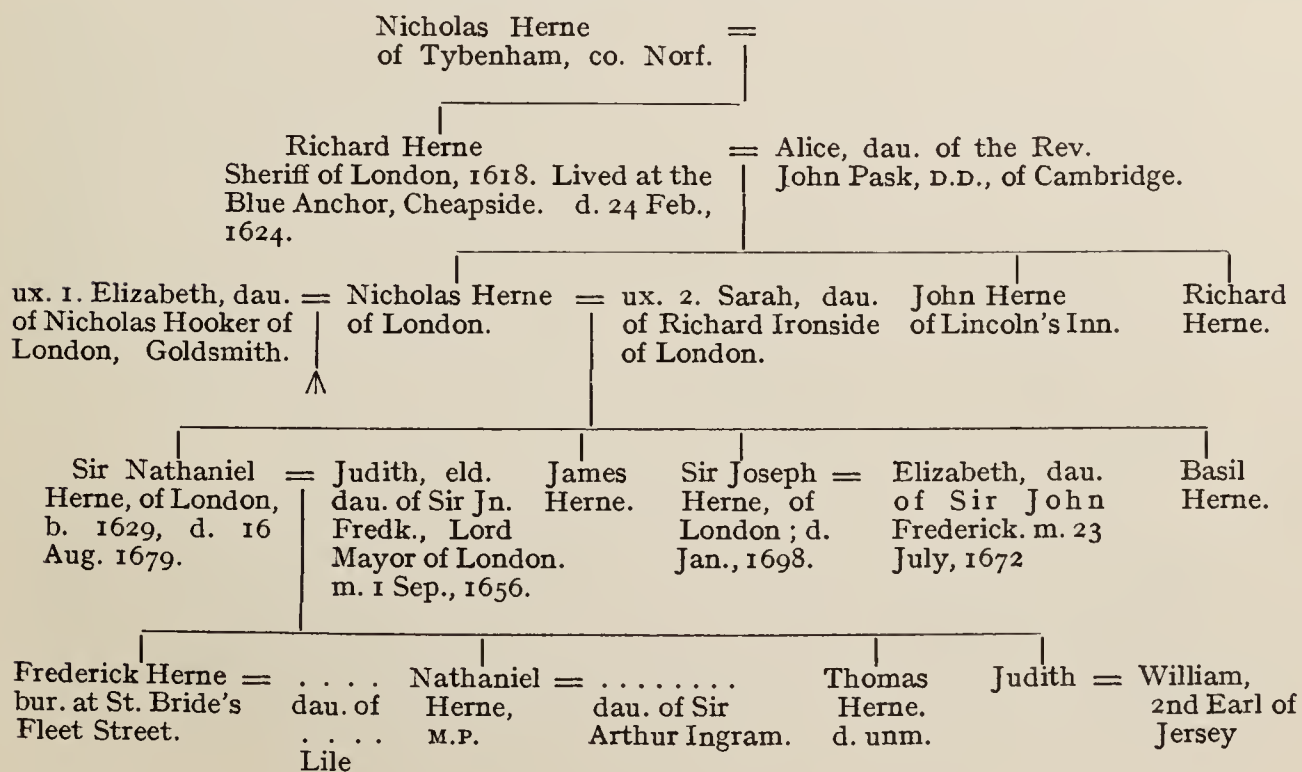
Elizabeth, Sir John's sixth daughter, was baptized at St. Olave's 31 Oct., 1655. She married at St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, 23 July, 1672, Sir Joseph Herne, brother of Sir Nathaniel. He was knighted at Kensington 15 Sept., 1690, and died in January, 1698. She died in March, 1708.

Rebecca, the eighth daughter of Sir John Frederick, was baptized 6 Nov., 1658, and married at St. Olave's, 22 Dec., 1681, Francis Gosfrith, a merchant of the City of London.

Sir Nathaniel Herne's house is one of those few private houses shown in Ogilby and Morgan's Map of the City of London, 1677. It was situated on the South side of Lothbury near the corner of the Old Jewry and in close proximity to the Grocers' Hall. It was therefore quite near to Sir John Frederick's house.

PEDIGREE OF HERNE ⁽¹⁾

Arms: Sable, a chevron ermine between three herons argent.
Crest: On a wreath, a heron's head erased argent, ducally gorged proper.
Motto: *Ardua petit ardea.*



(1) Annals of the Barber-Surgeons, A. T. Young, p. 557; Le Neve's Knights. Harl. Soc. viii., 291-3; Visitation of London, Harl. Soc. xv., 378; Rye's Norfolk Families, *sub* Herne.

IV.

THOMAS FREDERICK

EAST INDIA MERCHANT.

Thomas Frederick, son of Sir John, the Lord Mayor, was baptized 7 July, 1650. He traded as an East India Merchant, and his wealth exceeded even that of his father, for, apart from his inheritance and his success as a merchant, he married a very rich heiress.

The marriage licence was dated 19 February, 1675, to take place at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East "between Thomas Frederick of Downing Street, Westminster, and Leonora Maresco of Tower Street, London, daughter of Charles Maresco, citizen and Clothworker, aged about sixteen with her mother's consent." The actual date of the wedding was February 23rd⁽¹⁾. The magnificence of the wedding entertainment is described by John Verney in a contemporary letter to his brother Edmund, dated 11 March, 1675⁽²⁾:

"We have little Towne newes. I suppose you have heard of y^e Great Wedding made by y^e Widdow Morisco for her Eldest daughter (who had 10 or 11,000 £ portion) married to Aldⁿ fredericks son, & kept at Drapers hall, the first day there were 600 dishes, & the second & third dayes were alsoe great feasting at y^e same charge. And then Sr Jn^o frederick entertained them with 400 dishes. And this day the six Bridemen (for so many there were & six bridemayds) entertaine the Company."

Edmund Verney replied to John on March 15th :

"Methinks you citizens are the most noble Feasters as lately did appeare at Moriscos daughters wedding with Alderman Fredericks sonne. We Country Gentils can have no such Dooings : But to what we are able we make our Friends most heartily welcome."

(1) Guildhall Library M.S., No. 408.

(2) Extract from the original letter kindly sent me by Sir Harry C. Verney, Bt. (EHF).

Of Charles Marescoe and his family little is known. Possibly he was of Dutch origin, for David Causell, his son-in-law, instituted a suit against the executors of his widow, Leonora, who had married as her second husband Jacob David, in the Courts of Justice in Holland in 1701.⁽¹⁾ He was already dead at the date of his eldest daughter's marriage and he was evidently a comparatively young man when he died. The Registers of the Clothworkers' Company show that he was admitted a Freeman of the Company "by Redemption, by Order of the Court of Aldermen," 18 November, 1662. It is certain that he was a man of great wealth. His coat of-Arms-was : Argent, three doves proper⁽²⁾. The name of Marescoe is of considerable antiquity, although it is not commonly met with in England. In 1314 "Thomas de Lodelowe, deceased, was seized of 32 acres in Mitcham held by the heirs of William de Marisco in capite."⁽³⁾ But Leonora, wife of Charles Marescoe, had a very interesting ancestry. She was a daughter of John le Thieullier, whose grandfather, John le Thieullier, suffered martyrdom at the stake at Valenciennes at the hands of the notorious Duke of Alva.⁽⁴⁾ She was sister of Sir John Lethieullier, who had been apprenticed to Sir John Frederick in the Barber-Surgeons' Company. Her second marriage to Jacob David, of London, took place very soon after the wedding of her daughter, Leonora, for in the deed dated 25 April, 1676⁽⁵⁾ she is described as the wife of Jacob Davie. In the deed⁽⁶⁾ dated 5 March, 1714, to be mentioned presently, it is stated that her Will was dated 8 Jan., 1701. It is not to be found in the P.C.C. catalogues and possibly it was proved in the Dutch Courts. The same deed shows that Leonora Marescoe was the eldest of three daughters, co-heiresses, of Charles Marescoe. Her sister Anne married David Causell, a merchant of the City of London. Jane, the other sister, married Lukenor and died without issue. Through this alliance the heirs male of Thomas Frederick are entitled to quarter the Arms of Charles Marescoe.

(1) Deed dated 5 March, 1714, now owned by Mrs. Horace Terry.

(2) Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, Vol. ii., 767. (3) Ibid Vol.ii., 499.

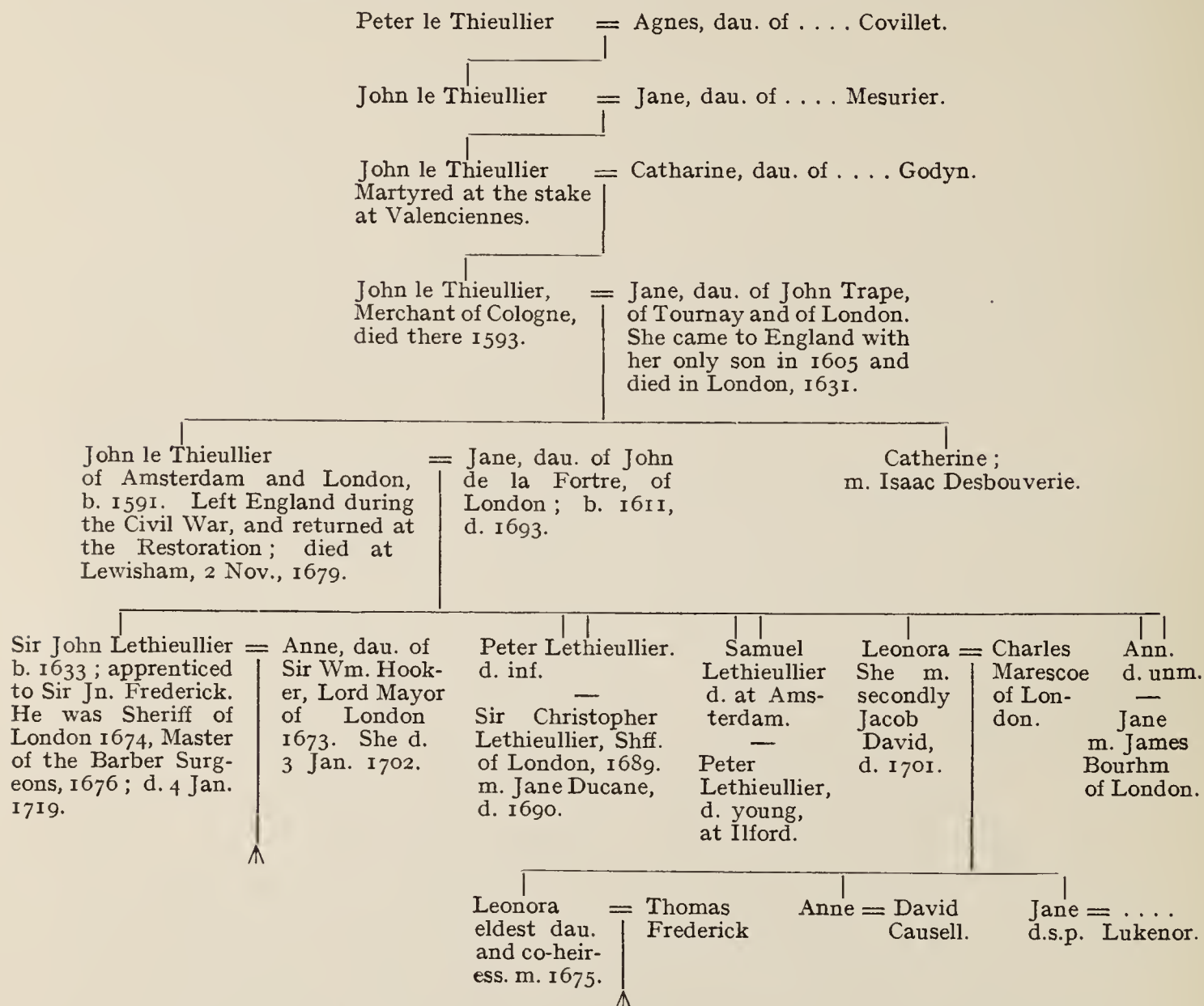
(4) History of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, by A. T. Young, p. 557

(5) Guildhall Library M.S. No. 408.

(6) Now owned by Mrs. Horace Terry.

PEDIGREE OF LE THIEULLIER ⁽¹⁾

Arms: Argent, a chevron gules between three parrots' heads coupé vert, beaked of the second



Thomas Frederick made generous use of his great wealth. Christ's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital were especially the subjects of his charity. In 1708 he and Thomas Guy spent large sums in rebuilding and enlarging the Hospital in Southwark. It must be remembered that St. Thomas's Hospital, like Guy's, was situated in Southwark until the year 1862, when the South Eastern Railway Company bought the site and the Hospital was removed to its present site on the River opposite to the Houses of Parliament. In his Will⁽²⁾ Thomas Frederick bequeathed the further large sum of

(1) History of the Barber-Surgeons by A. T. Young, p. 557; and Deed, dated 5 March, 1714.

(2) P.C.C. 135 Shaller.

£5000 to St. Thomas's Hospital, as well as £2000 to Christ's Hospital, and £2000 to the Grey Coat Hospital in "Tuttlefields," Westminster.

His old age was unhappy, as we see from his Will. A serious family dispute about the Marescoe legacies had resulted in lawsuits and much bitter feeling. Finally a deed of separation⁽¹⁾ was drawn up and executed 5 March, 1714. This deed provided for financial allowances by Thomas Frederick to his wife Leonora who was leaving him "at her own desire" and together with his three daughters who "insisted to go with their mother against the will of their father." He complained that David Causell had brought groundless and vexatious suits against him in the High Court of Chancery about a share of Charles Marescoe's estate "pretended to be in the hands of Thomas Frederick." Further lawsuits were also being contemplated by his wife and Causell concerning the Will of his mother-in-law.

He left a legacy to his eldest son John in addition to what he had already settled on him, but he added "it would have been more if he had not behaved himself disrespectfully towards me." Similarly, each of his three daughters, Mary, Leonora and Jane were bequeathed £1000 each, which was "much less than I intended they having behaved disrespectfully towards me and left me and gone from me in my old age against my will and desires." He had no such resentment against his second son Thomas "now beyond the seas."

He mentioned his messuage in the Old Jury "now used as the Excise Office."

He left legacies to his eldest grandson Thomas (son of Thomas) and sums of money and stocks in trust for the purchase of lands for his two younger grandsons (also sons of Thomas), namely John, afterwards 4th Baronet, and Sir Charles, K.B., when they reached the age of 22. This resulted in the purchase of Burwood Park for John and the estate at Hammersmith for Charles.

The two grandsons, sons of his eldest son, were not mentioned in the Will, and this is explained by his attitude towards their father ;

(1) This Deed is now in the possession of Mrs. Horace Terry.

but Thomas left £1000 to Robert Chapman (son of his first cousin Mary) "to take care of his mother and his sister Vaughan and her children and the children of Enoch Warner."

The Will was dated 20 May, 1718. He died in May, 1720, and was buried in the family vault at St. Olave's, 3 June, 1720. Leonora, his widow, died 17 May, 1730, and was buried in the vault of her son Sir John at Hampton, Middlesex. Her Will⁽¹⁾ was dated 7 March, 1730. She left legacies to her three daughters: Jane, Duchess of Atholl, Mrs. Mary Powell and Mrs. Leonora Diggle; also to her granddaughter Leonora Lannoy, daughter of the Duchess by her first husband James Lannoy, and to her nephew William Herne. Her picture⁽²⁾ "in the drawing room" was left to her daughter Powell, and her picture "in the dining room" to her son Sir John, who was her sole executor.

Portraits of Thomas Frederick and of Leonora, his wife, formerly at Burwood Park, are now in the possession of the present writer.

A large number of pieces of heraldic china, bearing the Arms of Frederick and Marescoe have recently been in the hands of dealers in antiques, notably Mr. Charles Bullivant of Cromer, and Sir Algernon Tudor-Craig of King Street, St. James'. All the pieces are of very fine Imari ware. They clearly belong to two separate services, one of which was made for Leonora, widow of Thomas Frederick, and therefore dating between 1720 and 1730, and the other for her son, Sir John Frederick, which must date after 1723, the year in which he was created a Baronet. Leonora's service is decorated with the Arms of Frederick with Marescoe in pretence and impaling Marescoe, all on a lozenge. Sir John's service has the Arms of Frederick alone charged with the red hand of Ulster, and the Frederick crest on the rim of the plates. Leonora's service, no doubt, passed at her death to her son and sole executor, Sir John, and ultimately to the Morshead family through Elizabeth, the elder daughter and coheiress of his son, Sir Thomas Frederick, the third Baronet. The heraldic distinctions of the "Frederick china" were

(1) P.C.C. 124 Auber.

(2) This no doubt means her portrait, two duplicates of which are extant, one of them in the present writer's possession.

not unnaturally lost sight of in the Morshead family, and the two services became merged in one. This accounts for the existence of so large a number of pieces purporting to belong to a single service, and also for the promiscuous manner in which small lots have been offered for sale. Sir Warwick Morshead, grandson of Elizabeth, married, as his second wife, a daughter of Montague Wilmot, and after her death at Forest Lodge, Binfield, in 1922, many of the family belongings came under the hammer, among them being these two services, and a small tobacco-box, bearing the Arms of Charles II and Sir John Frederick, and said to have been given to the Lord Mayor by the King. This box is now owned by Mr. Philip A. S. Phillips. The china has been widely dispersed, but the present writer owns seven pieces of the widow's service and four of Sir John's.

Thomas and Leonora had four sons and four daughters. Sir John is the subject of Chapter V and Sir Thomas of Chapter VI. Charles, the third son, was born in February 1685 and died unmarried in Germany of wounds received at the battle of Hochstet in 1704. Nicholas, baptized 15 April, 1690, died in July, 1690.

Mary, the eldest daughter, was baptized 18 April, 1682, married Thomas Powell of Nanteos, co. Cardigan, and died without issue. Leonora, baptized 4 July, 1683, was buried in the following August. Leonora, born 17 May, 1687, married Rumney Diggle of Gray's Inn and had issue.

Jane, the youngest daughter, baptized 1 Dec., 1693, married firstly James Lannoy, of Hammersmith, son of Sir Timothy Lannoy, by whom she had a daughter, Leonora. James Lannoy died 13 Jan., 1724. She married secondly 13 April, 1726, James, 2nd Duke of Atholl, by whom she had two daughters: Jane married John 17th Earl of Crawford and died without issue; and Charlotte, Baroness Strange; she married her first cousin, John, 3rd Duke of Atholl, from whom the present Duke descends. The Duchess died 13 June

1746, and was buried at St. Olave's, Jewry. She was a lady of violent temper, and subsequently she and the Duke were separated. Horace Walpole alluded to this in a letter dated 13 Sept., 1745, where he said : " Mr. Breton went the other day to visit the Duchess of Atholl and happened not to know that she is parted from her husband ; he asked how the Duke did ? Oh, said she, he turned me out of his house and now he is turned out himself." This, of course, has reference to the troubles of 1745 in Scotland. Several letters of the Duchess, dealing with her differences with the Duke, are now in the possession of Mrs. Horace Terry.

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V.

SIR JOHN FREDERICK,

FIRST BARONET; AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Sir John Frederick, eldest son of Thomas Frederick and Leonora Marescoe, was baptized 10 March 1678. He was created a Baronet 10 June, 1723 with remainder, in default of male issue, to his brother, Sir Thomas Frederick, Knight, and his heirs male. The reason why this honour was conferred on John Frederick is not known, nor is it clearly apparent, unless it was bestowed in recognition of the liberal public benefactions of his grandfather and his father.

He married somewhat late in life, on 15 July, 1727, Barbara, daughter of Thomas Kinnersley of Loxley, county Stafford. She died 1 Sept., 1749, at Rotterdam, and was buried in a vault built by Sir John Frederick in Hampton Church, co. Middlesex.

John was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. In 1723 he bought, jointly with his mother who was then a widow, the Manor of Hascombe in Surrey from John Fawkes of Guildford. He also owned property at Hampton in Middlesex, and a house in Pall Mall. And several years later, about 1740, he purchased the site and capital messuage of the Manor of Paddington, held by lease of the Bishop of London for three lives, and also "desmesnes and other lands lying in Paddington." In 1753 Sir John and the Bishop of London were parties to an agreement with the parishioners of Paddington for enlarging the Churchyard of the Parish.

On 5 March, 1729, Sir John Frederick was appointed one of his Majesty's Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. He died at his house in Pall Mall 3 October, 1755, and was buried in his vault at Hampton. His Will was dated 27 Feb., 1734, and was proved, together with six codicils of various dates, 16 Oct., 1755⁽¹⁾. He left £3000 to St. George's Hospital, to which in his lifetime he had subscribed £100 per annum. He also left £1000 to Sidney Sussex College.

(1) P.C.C., 260 Paul.

Besides two daughters who died in infancy, Sir John had two sons, John and Thomas. John was born in May, 1728, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death in 1755, but he died shortly after at his house in Pall Mall, 24 March, 1757. He was unmarried and left no Will.

Thomas succeeded his brother in his title and property; letters of Administration were granted in the Principal Registry Office to Sir Thomas Frederick, 15 April, 1757. He was born in March, 1731. He married a few months after his brother's death, 2 August, 1757, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Bathurst of Clarendon Park, co. Wilts. She died 11 Sept., 1764.

Sir Thomas Frederick died 16 Dec., 1770 and left no son. This branch of the family thus became extinct in the male line, and the Baronetcy passed to his first cousin, John Frederick of Burwood Park, eldest surviving son of his Uncle Sir Thomas Frederick, Knight.

The third Baronet left two daughters: Elizabeth and Selina.

Elizabeth was born 2 May, 1758. Her birth was erroneously announced in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as that of "a son and heir."⁽¹⁾ She married 14 April, 1778, John Morshead, who was created a Baronet 20 Jan., 1784. He was appointed in 1796 Surveyor General to the Prince of Wales, and in 1798 became Lord Warden of the Stannaries. Lady Morshead died 17 Jan. 1845, leaving issue.

Selina was born 30 January, 1760; she married 1 January, 1778, Robert Thistlethwaite of Southwick Park, co. Hants. He died in 1800 and she married secondly Joshua Smith Simmons Smith. She inherited the Manor of Hascombe from her father. This property was ultimately sold by her son Henry Thistlethwaite to Joseph Gadman.

These two daughters of Sir Thomas, who were left orphans at the ages of twelve and ten, were heiresses to great wealth; for, apart from other property of value, the Manor of Paddington and leases concerning it became in the course of the building developments an enormously rich possession.

(1) *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. xxviii., 243.

A very curious account of the various deeds and agreements entered into by members of the Frederick family and the representatives of the Parishioners and rate-payers is given, together with many legal details, in "Paddington Past and Present" by William Robins.⁽¹⁾ Robins was writing with the strong prejudice of a rate-payer who held the opinion that the Parishioners had been very wrongly treated in this affair. And certainly some of the transactions are difficult to explain on the grounds of equity.

The purchase of the lease by the first Baronet about the year 1740 has already been mentioned. His eldest son, the second Baronet enjoyed the benefit of this until his death, when his brother Thomas succeeded to his property.

In 1763 Sir Thomas and the Bishop of London agreed to an Act of Parliament by which "five acres or thereabouts lying at the West end of the field called Tyburn field, and a piece of waste lying between the highway leading from London to Uxbridge and the said field" were settled upon the Rector and Churchwardens of St. George's, Hanover Square, for ever. These lands were discharged from the uses of Sir John Frederick's Will, and annexed to the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, and, the life interest having been purchased from Sir Thomas Frederick, the Churchwardens agreed to pay him £15 per annum.

This is the Cemetery that is now masked by the houses in the Bayswater Road immediately West of Stanhope Place.

In 1795 a private Act of Parliament was passed⁽²⁾ to enable the Bishop of London to grant a lease, with powers of renewal, of lands in the Parish of Paddington for the purpose of building upon them. The Preamble to this Act shows that on 4 May, 1768, the Manor and Rectory were leased to Gascoyne Frederick of the Inner Temple, and that on 14 August, 1776, a new lease was granted to him. Gascoyne Frederick was third cousin to Sir Thomas and Sir John,⁽³⁾ he died intestate leaving three sisters, as already stated, Mary and Susanna Frederick and Mrs. Snell, who were his co-heirs at law.

(1) Chapter V.

(2) 35. Geo. iii., Cap. 83.

(3) See Chapter II.

It was stated in the lease of 14 August, 1776, that the name of Gascoyne Frederick was used only for the benefit of his sisters. Consequently in 1781 the sisters were invited to part with their interest in the lease, and "to sell all the hereditaments and premises demised to the late Gascoyne Frederick in 1776" to the trustees under the Will of Sir John Frederick for the purposes mentioned in his Will. And this, said Robins, with delightful satire, "they kindly did for the sum of *ten shillings* apiece," as a nominal consideration, by deeds executed on 5 and 6 February, 1781. How and why they acted with such simplicity is not easily explained. Other deeds relating to this transaction were dated 5 July, 1782, and 4 March, 1783. The estate conveyed in trust was to be applied one half each to the marriage settlements of Lady Morshead and Mrs. Thistlethwaite. When it is realized that the whole of the Manor of Paddington was developed for building at this period, some idea will be gained as to the value of these marriage settlements.

Robins concludes the subject by saying: "By conveying these lay interests in this estate, with other interests in private property, to trustees—by charging the whole with large sums of money—by carrying the remainder over a period of 1000 years in one case and 1500 in another—by changing the said leasehold premises from a freehold to a chattel interest—and then by making the tenure thereof as nearly equal to freehold as possible—and by other acts, the lease of Gascoyne Frederick for three lives has been converted into property of immeasurable value."

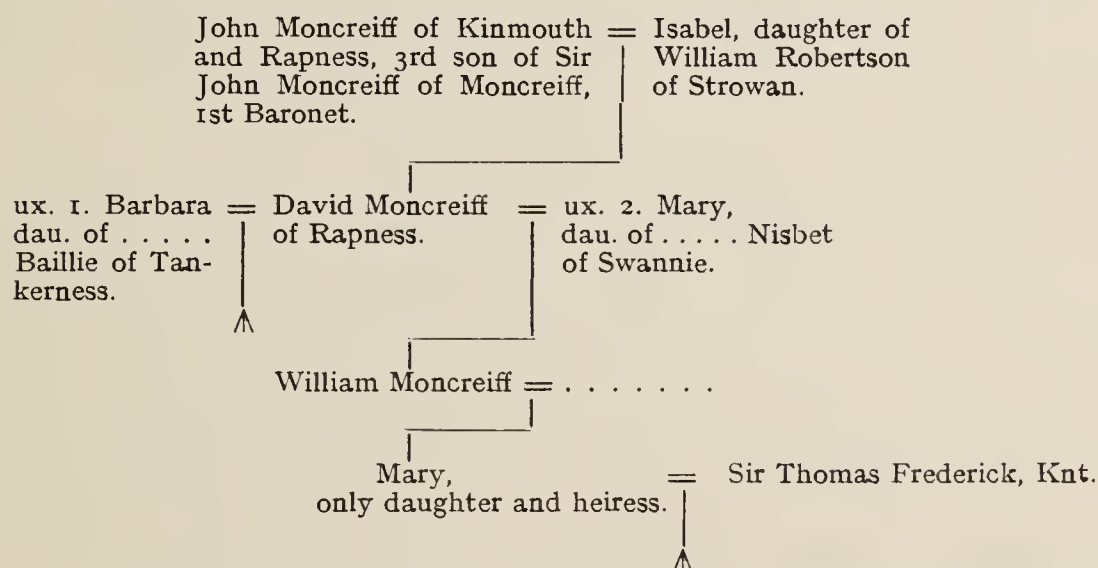
Frederick Mews, Southwick Place and Crescent, and Burwood Place are Street-names in Paddington that have their origin in connection with the Frederick family. Arthur Stanhope was an uncle of Robert Thistlethwaite and this may account for the naming of Stanhope Place.

VI.

SIR THOMAS FREDERICK, KNT.

GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE AND FORT ST. DAVID.

Thomas Frederick, second son of Thomas Frederick and Leonora Marescoe, was born at the end of the year 1680 and baptized 22 January, 1681. He entered the East India Company's Service and went in early manhood to India. He was just 25 when he married at Fort St. George, 11 Jan., 1705, Mary, the only daughter and heiress of William Moncreiff. The pedigrees printed by Manning and Bray, Burke, and others, do not trace the connection of Mary Moncreiff with the main branch of the family. The connecting links are given in Douglas' Peerage and Baronage of Scotland⁽¹⁾, and they are set out here:—



By this marriage the heirs male of Sir Thomas Frederick are entitled to quarter the Arms of William Moncreiff; and through Mary's great-grandmother, Isabel Robertson, they trace their descent from King Edward III and the Scottish Kings.

Sir Thomas was knighted as Governor of Fort St. David, and most of his children were born at Fort St. George. He returned to England shortly before his death, which took place at his house in Gerrard Street, Soho, 9 Feb., 1730/1. The *Gentleman's Magazine* erroneously recorded this as the death of his brother, Sir John Frederick, 1st Baronet.⁽²⁾

(1) p. 47.

(2) *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. i., 83.

His Will, dated 8 May, 1730, was proved 8 March, 1730/1⁽³⁾. It is of immense length, partly because some of his children were still minors. He appointed his eldest son Thomas and his friend Henry Lapostre as trustees for property held in the interests of his five daughters and his son Marescoe. His "capital messuage and tenement in the Old Jury now used as the Excise Office and all other my messuages . . . in the City of London" were left, subject to the life interest of his widow so long as she remained unmarried, to his eldest son Thomas; if Thomas died childless, then to his second son John, and similarly to his third son Charles. To his youngest son Marescoe he left £3000, and to his daughters, Mary Henrietta, Leonora and Hannah £2500 each. The three eldest sons, Thomas, John and Charles had no further legacy because "competent allowances have been some time since settled in the Court of Chancery for their maintenance and education" . . . and legacies have been given them by my late said father's Will." His wife, his eldest son, Thomas, and his friend Henry Lapostre were appointed executors.

In 1733 his widow married William Poyntz, Receiver General of the Excise, who died 15 Sept., 1748. In the margin of the engrossed copy of Sir Thomas Frederick's Will at Somerset House there is an entry referring to Letters of Administration granted 17 June, 1749, stating that the rights of the widow ceased by reason of her marriage. A large number of papers and deeds concerning this marriage were preserved at Burwood and are now in the hands of Mrs. Horace Terry, but none of them supply any additional information of interest to the family.

Lady Frederick, as she continued to be styled by members of the family after her second marriage, died at her house in Savile Row 30 April, 1767, aged 78. She was buried with her first husband at St. Olave's, Jewry. Letters of Administration were granted to her son John in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 19 May, 1767. A copy of the Catalogue of the Sale of her house and belongings by Auction by Mr. Langford and Son, 29 June, 1767, is in the possession of the present writer.

(3) P.C.C. 63 Isham.

Sir Thomas and Mary Moncreiff had four sons and seven daughters.

Thomas the eldest son, was born at Fort St. George 26, Oct., 1707. He matriculated at New College, Oxford, 19 March, 1725, and in 1734 he was elected M.P. for Shoreham, sitting for that constituency until his death. He died unmarried, at his house in Grosvenor Street, 24 July, 1740. His Will was dated 23 July, 1740, and proved 23 Aug., 1740⁽¹⁾. Like his brothers John and Charles he seems to have been a man of intellectual tastes. He left his library of books in Grosvenor Street to his brother Charles, and his house, together with the bulk of his property, to his brother John. He also left legacies to his brothers Charles and Marescoe, to his sisters, and to Abraham Hume, who six years later married his sister Hannah.

Each of the other three sons, John, Charles and Marescoe, form the subjects of separate subsequent chapters.

Four of the seven daughters, Leonora, Elizabeth, Leonora and Jane died young; Mary, the second daughter, was born 9 June, 1711, and married, at St. Ann's, Soho, 5 April, 1733, Alexander Hume, M.P. for Southwark and a Director of the East India Company. She had an only daughter Mary, who was born 5 Nov., 1735, and died unmarried 5 May 1763. Mrs. Hume died 22 June, 1758.

Henrietta, the fourth daughter, born 10 Sept, 1717, married Luke Spence of South Malling, co. Sussex, and died without issue 27 Oct., 1775.

Hannah, the youngest daughter, born 16 Nov., 1723, married 9 October, 1746, Abraham Hume, M.P. for Steyning and Tregony, Commissary General of the Army. He was created a Baronet 4 April, 1769. He died 10 Oct., 1769; but the Baronetcy became extinct with his son's death in 1828. Lady Hume died 23 Jan., 1771 and was buried at Wormley, co. Herts, with her husband.

Various pictures, including some family portraits, and other personal property of Sir Abraham Hume, 2nd Baronet, passed to the Fredericks and remained at Burwood Park until the death of Sir Richard Frederick in 1873, when all Sir Richard's pictures,

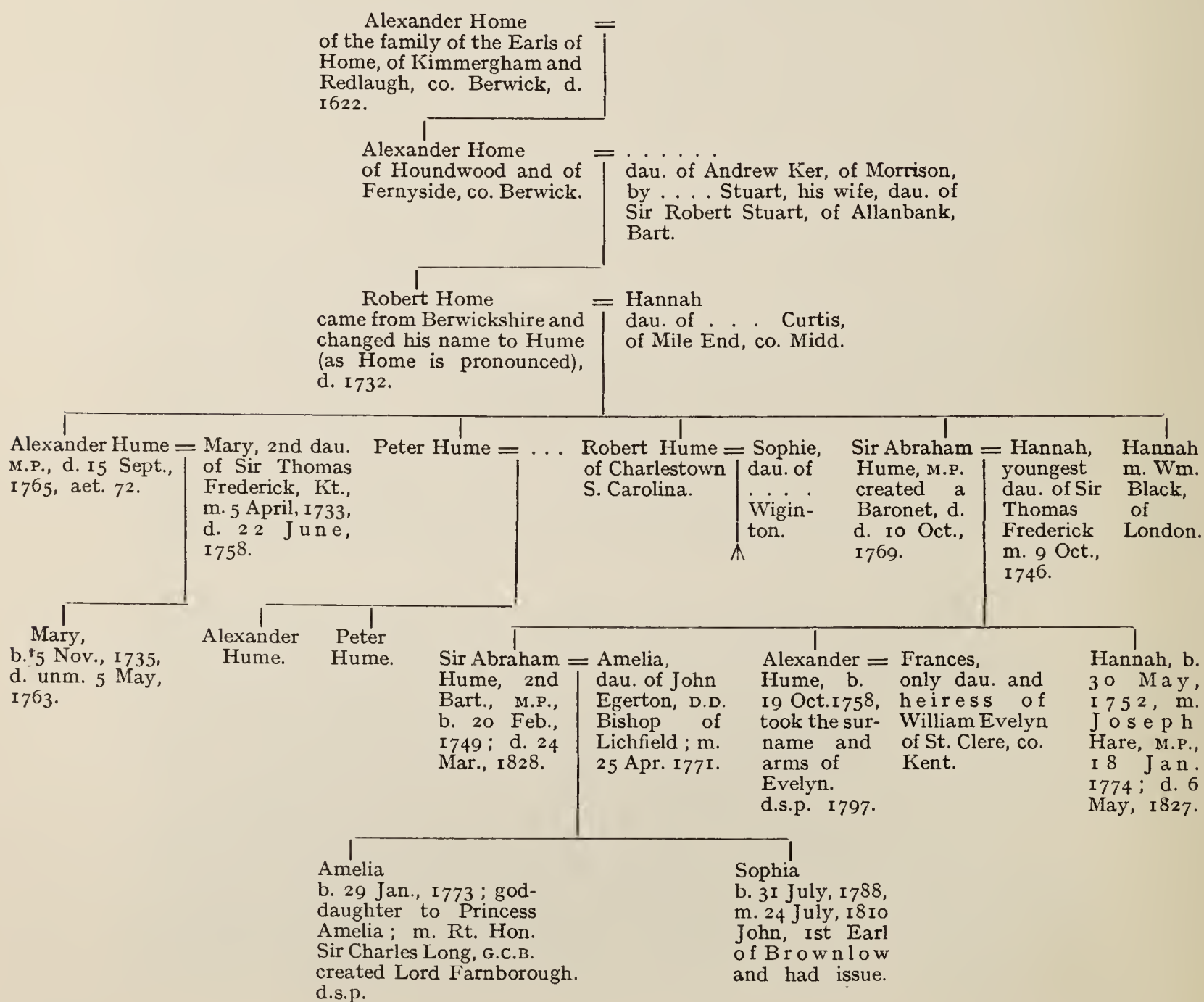
(1) P.C.C. 224 Browne.

except the portraits, were sold at Christie's. Those marked in the sale catalogue as "formerly in the Orleans Gallery" came from Sir Abraham's collection.

A portrait of Sir Thomas Frederick is owned by the present writer, and one of Mary Moncreiff, his wife, by Worsdale, is owned by Mrs. Horace Terry. Enamel miniatures of Sir Thomas and Mary Moncreiff, by C. F. Zincke, are owned by the present writer. These portraits were formerly at Burwood.

PEDIGREE OF HUME⁽¹⁾

OF WORMLEY, CO. HERTS.



(1) Betham's Baronetage, iii., 358; Cussans' History of Herts, Vol. ii., pt. ii., 250.

VII.

SIR JOHN FREDERICK OF BURWOOD PARK.

FOURTH BARONET, M.P.

John Frederick, second son of Sir Thomas Frederick and Mary Moncreiff, was born at Fort St. George, 28 Nov., 1708. He matriculated at New College, Oxford, 19 March, 1725. In 1737 he, with his brother Charles, started upon what was known in those days as the Grand Tour. They visited Constantinople and the Near East and travelled in most of the countries of Europe. They were in Rome in 1737; a small porcelain cameo of John Frederick⁽¹⁾ by Costanzi (probably Placido Costanzi) was dated 1737 at Rome.

For a very short period during his tour John Frederick kept a journal⁽²⁾; it begins with his arrival at Genoa 30 Sept., 1737, and continued for about six weeks. He left Genoa on Oct. 18, going by Tortona to Pavia and thence to Milan. He left Milan on Nov. 5, going by Lodi, Pincenza and Borgo S. Domino to Parma. The journal ends here abruptly with the sentence "I went hence to Bologna." But what does exist of this journal is of small interest, although it contains full descriptions and comments upon all that the writer saw.

During his tour he collected many treasures which afterwards adorned his house at Burwood, and some rare specimens of foreign trees and shrubs were brought home and planted in the Park. A sun-dial was placed in the garden at Burwood bearing the Arms of Frederick, impaling Hudson, and indicating the direction of Constantinople, Rome and other cities visited on the tour. This dial remained in its position at Burwood until 1927 when it passed into the possession of Mrs. Talboys of Wellington College, a niece of the Misses Askew who owned and lived at Burwood from 1873 till 1927.

John Frederick was among the well-known English people mentioned by Horace Walpole as being in Paris in April, 1739⁽³⁾.

(1) Now in the possession of the present writer.

(2) Now in the possession of Mrs. Horace Terry.

(3) Letter dated 21 April 1739, addressed to Richard West.

At this same date, 1739, a portrait of him was painted by a French artist named Jean César Fénouil in Paris⁽¹⁾. This was originally an equestrian portrait, but has since been cut down.

John Frederick acquired the estate of Burwood as a result of a legacy, already mentioned, under the Will of his grandfather Thomas Frederick. Burwood Park is situated in the parish of Walton-on-Thames and stands on high ground over a mile distant from the town and river. The property was at one time owned by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was demised by the President and Fellows to John Carleton, from whom it was purchased by Henry VIII in 1540. The family of Drake, who owned the Manor of Esher, lived there in the seventeenth century, and subsequently Burwood became the property of John Latton, a member of the Wiltshire family of Latton. John Latton was in great favour with King William III, and he held the several offices of Equerry, Avener, and Master of the Buckhounds, among other Court appointments. After the death of the King, Latton retired to his house at Burwood Park, and died there 15 November, 1727. It should, perhaps, be noted that in the Victoria History of the County of Surrey⁽²⁾, where not a few inaccuracies are to be found, this date is misprinted 1777.

It was shortly after the death of John Latton that Burwood Park was acquired for John Frederick, and he had already been seated there some years when he married in 1741; the wedding announcement in *The Gentleman's Magazine*⁽³⁾ described him as "of Burwood."

The standard Histories of Surrey and Burke's Visitation of Seats and Arms give but meagre accounts of the property; but all descriptions of it make mention of the arms of Latton being blazoned in one of the windows of the house. It is quite possible that this was so, and that they disappeared when the house was rebuilt and altered about the year 1791. They certainly were not there at the date of Burke's "Visitation." It is far more probable that the historians, as so commonly and so unfortunately happens in the writing of history books, have copied an original error without investigating the source of the statement. It is practically certain that the Arms

(1) Now in the possession of the present writer.

(2) Vol. iii., 473.

(3) *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. xi., 554.

referred to were those of Frederick and not Latton ; for it is an unassailable fact that in a window at the top of the first flight of the main stair-case, on the West side of the house, as rebuilt in 1791, there were inserted four of the Flemish panels of heraldic glass mentioned by le Neve⁽¹⁾ as being in the windows of the Lord Mayor Frederick's house in Old Jewry when he rebuilt it after the Great Fire. That house was pulled down in 1769, and that is therefore the latest date at which the glass could have come to Burwood ; it is possible that these panels were transferred from the Old Jewry when Burwood was first acquired for John Frederick, some short time after Latton's death. The Frederick glass was certainly at Burwood before the date at which the Surrey Histories were published.

A companion window on the staircase was fitted, about the year 1880, with glass of a very inferior quality blazoning the Arms of the Askew family. The Frederick glass remained at Burwood until 1929, when it was acquired by the present writer.

In February, 1749, as shown in his private cash account book⁽²⁾, John Frederick made a small addition to his property by purchasing for £1221 7s. od. " an estate adjoining to Burwood " from a Mrs. Hall and her two married daughters, Mrs. John Michell and Mrs. Richard Fydell. In December, 1764, his account book shows that he bought an estate near Hersham for £3000. In 1780 he bought the adjoining Manor of Sandon from George, second Lord Onslow. His son subsequently made further additions to the Park besides rebuilding the house. In 1809 Manning and Bray thus briefly described the property⁽³⁾. " There is an elegant house, built by the present Sir John Frederick in a park, which, with additional purchases made by him contained 300 acres without any road or foot-path over it before the late inclosure of the waste ground which has added 150 acres to it."

On the death of his first cousin, Sir Thomas Frederick, the third Baronet, in 1770, John Frederick of Burwood inherited the title through his father's claim to the remainder under the patent granted to his uncle, the first Baronet.

(1) Book of Knights *sub* Frederick and Herne ; Harl. Soc. Vol. viii., 81.

(2) Now in the possession of Mrs. Horace Terry.

(3) Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, Vol. iii., 767.

Sir John was a man of varied gifts, tastes and occupations. He served as a Commissioner of Customs and sat in the House of Commons, firstly for Shoreham, which he represented after the death of his eldest brother Thomas in 1740, the former member for that Borough; and later he was returned for West Looe in Cornwall. Horace Walpole writing to Sir Horace Mann on 4 Feb., 1742, mentions John Frederick as a Member of Parliament: "Last week we heard in the House of Commons the Chippenham election, when Jack Frederick and his brother-in-law Mr. Hulme (Alexander Hulme) on our side petitioned against Sir Edmund Thomas and Mr. Baynton Rolt."

Frederick was a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he took an active part in promoting the Opera. Walpole was a bit uneasy as to the part he and others were playing in this business. Writing to Sir Horace Mann, 5 Nov., 1741, Walpole said:

"I am quite uneasy about the Opera, for Mr. Conway is one of the directors and I fear they will lose considerably, which he cannot afford. There are eight, Lord Middlesex, Lord Holderness, Mr. Frederick, Lord Conway, Mr. Conway Mr. Damer, Lord Brook and Mr. Brand. The last five are directed by the three first; and they by the first, and he by the Abbé Vanneschi, who will make a pretty sum. I will give you some instances; not to mention the improbability of eight young thoughtless men of fashion understanding economy, it is usual to give the poet fifty guineas for composing the books—Vanneschi and Rolli are allowed a hundred . . . Monticelli and the Visconti are to have a thousand guineas a-piece; Amora-voli eight hundred and fifty: this at the rate of the great singers is not so extravagant; but to the Muscovite (though the second woman never had above four hundred) they give six . . . By this you may judge their frugality!"

The original Agreement, engrossed on parchment and signed and sealed by the eight persons named in Walpole's letter, is now in the possession of Mrs. Horace Terry. It is dated 31 Oct., 1740,

and it involves an undertaking on the part of this syndicate "to cause to be exhibited and performed in the Opera-house of John James Heidegger Esquire situated in the Hay Market in the Parish of St. James in the Liberty of Westminster, or in any other Opera-house, theatre or convenient place within the said Liberty of Westminster . . . fifty publick Representations of such new or old operas . . . as they shall think fitt" between the dates of 1 Nov., 1741, and 1 July, 1742.

Walpole was correct in predicting a considerable loss for the Directors. Frederick's personal account-books show that on 29 Dec. 1741 he paid Lord Middlesex £100 as a call for the Opera; and on 28 June, 1742, he "paid Mr. Morrison £250 on account of the Operas last winter."

John Frederick was undoubtedly a man of charming personality and rare integrity; an ideal country gentleman who did not disdain to devote much of his time to public service. This necessitated his having a residence in London in addition to Burwood Park, and he thus escaped the narrowing effects so often associated with an isolated country life in the eighteenth century. A few letters⁽¹⁾ that survive, notably those addressed to him by his brother Sir Charles in 1767, give evidence of the warmth of affection and confidence which he inspired. Sir Abraham Hume, his brother-in-law, showed a similar trust in him; one of his letters, dated 3 July, 1767, has some historical interest, for, in reference to Frederick's duties as one of the Commissioners of Customs, Hume mentioned "the new establishment you are making in the Revenue. I shall not be surprised if the Americans should refuse to submit to your Regulations, they seem ripe for anything."

Frederick's personal account-books⁽²⁾, kept, in his own hand, with scrupulous accuracy and much detail from the year 1739 until the actual month of his death in 1783, reveal his personality almost as a diary might do. The various items show him interested in his household affairs, his estate, its improvement and development: liberal in his expenditure, yet rarely extravagant; subscribing generously to Hospitals; supporting his parish Churches, both at

(1) (2) In the possession of Mrs. Horace Terry.

St. George's, Hanover Square, and at Walton-on-Thames; patronizing the Opera and the theatre; taking tickets for the 'benefits' of notable singers; buying books, pictures and engravings with discrimination.

For one short period before his marriage, and again from 1745 to 1747, he gambled a little, chiefly at White's. The accounts show a total of £579 won early in 1746 against losses of a less amount, including £333 10s. at Newmarket. In 1747 he won nearly £1000 at White's within a few weeks, and his losses were comparatively small. The fact that he was successful makes it all the more to his credit that he gave up gambling completely from that date.

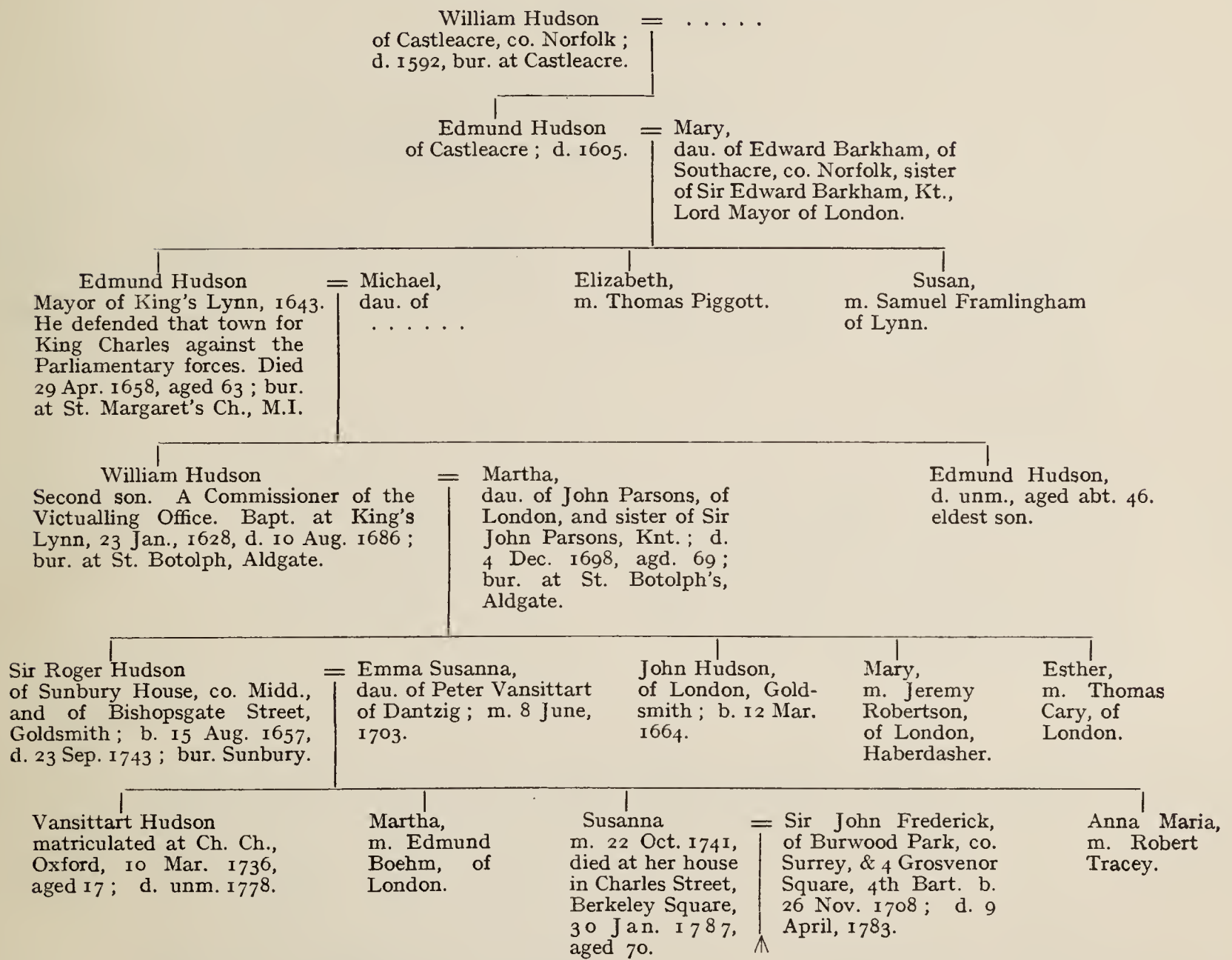
Frederick's taste for elaborate dress in his younger days, as for example shown in his portrait by Fénoüil, gained for him the posthumous soubriquet of "Dandy Sir John." A set of beautiful steel buttons worn by him are in the possession of the present writer.

Sir John married on 22 October, 1741, his near neighbour Susanna, daughter and eventually co-heiress, with her sisters, of Sir Roger Hudson, Knight, of Sunbury House, co. Midd., by Emma Susanna his wife daughter of Peter Vansittart. By this marriage his heirs male are entitled to quarter the Arms of Sir Roger Hudson, viz.: Quarterly per pale and per chevron embattled or and vert three martlets all counterchanged. The original grant of these armorial bearings with the accompanying official pedigree signed and sealed by Sir Henry St. George, Garter, with the ribbons and seals complete, is in the possession of the present writer.

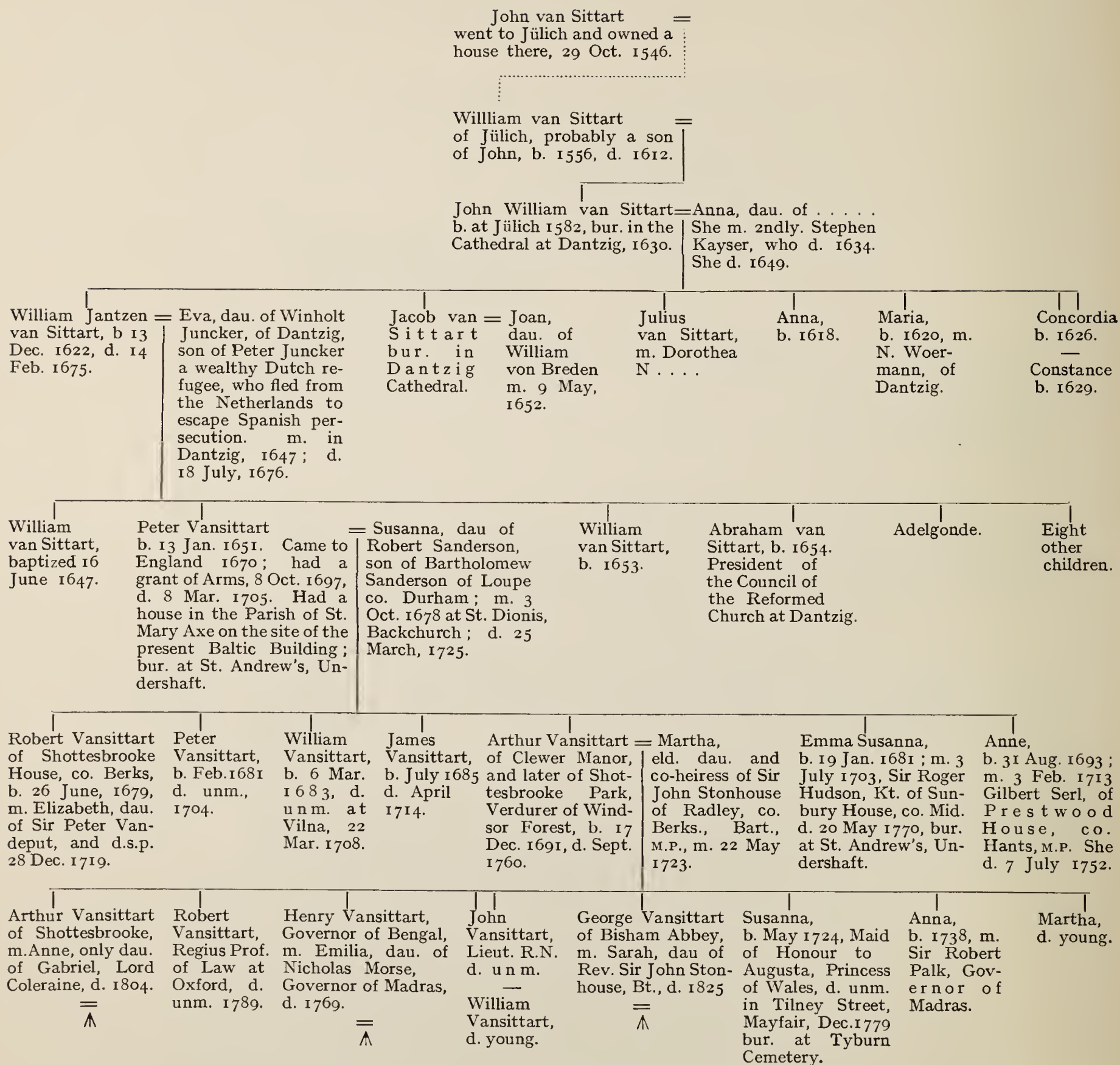
Sir Roger had an only son, Vansittart Hudson, and two daughters besides Lady Frederick, namely, Martha who married Edmund Boehm, and Anna Maria, who married Robert Tracey. Vansittart Hudson died unmarried in 1778. A beautiful set of miniatures of Vansittart and his three sisters and Sir John Frederick, all by the great enamellist Christian Friedrich Zincke, are in the possession of the writer of these notes. Lady Hudson was a daughter of Peter Vansittart, who came to England from Dantzic.

The Pedigrees of Hudson and Vansittart may be given here.

PEDIGREE OF HUDSON⁽¹⁾



(1) Manuscript from the College of Arms dated 1703, owned by E. H. Fellowes.

PEDIGREE OF VANSITTART⁽¹⁾

(1) Family of Vansittart by Eden Vansittart, privately printed by S. J. Mate of Bournemouth.

Sir Roger Hudson's Will was dated 22 January, 1741, and proved 24 Sept., 1743⁽¹⁾. He described himself as a Freeman of the City of London. To his widow Emma Susanna he left an annuity of £1006 ; " and all that capital messuage wherein I now dwell with the gardens fields and tenements within brick walls in the Parish of Sunbury " were left to his widow for life. He also mentioned his property in Bishopsgate Street in the Parish of St. Martin's Outrich, describing this and his Sunbury house as his " said two capital dwelling houses." He appointed his son Vansittart Hudson his executor, and gave legacies of £2000 to his sons-in-law Edmund Boehm and John Frederick. Certain assets were to be realized and invested in landed property for his son Vansittart, and it was then that the Manor of Scotton in Lincolnshire was purchased. On the death of Vansittart Hudson in 1778, this Lincolnshire property passed to Sir John Frederick, who thereupon settled it on his son at his marriage. Reference to this is found in Sir John's account-book on 8 Feb., 1779.

Sir Roger was buried in his vault at Sunbury Parish Church ; but Lady Hudson was buried at St. Andrew's Undershaft in the City of London. Very attractive portraits of Sir Roger and Lady Hudson in the early days of their married life, painted by an artist whose name is now unknown, are at Shottesbrooke Park. Their portraits were painted again in old age, in 1742, by Allan Ramsay ; these hung among the Frederick portraits at Burwood until 1873, and they are now in the possession of the present writer.

Reverting to their daughter Susanna : her marriage to " John Frederick of Burwood " was duly announced in the *Gentleman's Magazine*⁽²⁾ as taking place on Oct. 22nd, 1741. It must have been some unusual error on the Editor's part that resulted in a notice two months earlier which read as follows " Aug. 20. Charles Frederick, Member for Shoreham to . . . youngest daughter of Sir Roger Hudson."⁽³⁾

Sir John Frederick died 9 April, 1783, and was buried in the family vault at St. Olave's, Jewry. Susanna his widow survived him nearly four years ; she died at her house in Charles Street,

(1) P.C.C. 287 Boycott

(2) Vol. xi., 554.

(3) Vol. xi., 442.

Berkeley Square, 30 January, 1787, and was buried on 6 Feb., at St. Olave's. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in an obituary notice,⁽¹⁾ said of her that she was "a lady who by her engaging conversation and endearing manners never failed of gaining the most heart-felt esteem of all who had the happiness of her acquaintance." Her portrait in her widowhood was painted in 1786 by John Russell⁽²⁾, and a glance at it is sufficient evidence that the obituary notice was not conventional flattery.

Of the five children of this marriage one son alone survived childhood. Susanna, born 21 Oct., 1743, died 28 April, 1746; Mary, born 28 Jan., 1745, died six days later; Ann, born 22 November, 1745, died in infancy, as did a son, born 10 March, 1749. It was John, the youngest child who grew to manhood. He was born in Grosvenor Street, 18 March, 1750. His father's account-books not only show the course of his education but also the cost of it; and the details are worth quoting here. In 1758 the boy was sent to a school at Kew kept by William Rose; the half yearly charges for this were just under £15. In 1760, when he was ten years old, he went to Westminster. Mrs. Morell was in the position of what Etonians would have termed his "dame." The accounts show payment to her "for Jack's boarding, etc." for one half year of £15 11s. od.; but for the whole year's tuition "Mr. Cooper, tutor to my son," received ten guineas; Mr. Lloyd, under master, five guineas; Dr. Markham, head master, one guinea; and "the Usher of the Form" one guinea.

On 28 April, 1767, Jack travelled to Oxford with his father and matriculated at Trinity. The fees paid were: Caution money £15; Utensils £3; Minervale⁽³⁾ £10; Common Room £2; College Servants £1 10s. od.; Matriculation money to the Vice-Chancellor 16s. 6d. Jack's allowance was £40 a quarter with £5 extra to start with.

On 4 April, 1769, as we learn again from the account books, the younger John Frederick set out upon his travels and was abroad for about three years.

In 1783 he succeeded to the Baronetcy and the Burwood property. Meanwhile, in 1774, he had been elected M.P. for the

(1) Vol. LVII., 274.

(2) Now owned by the present writer.

(3) See New English Dictionary: *Minerval*—money paid to a tutor or schoolmaster for teaching.

Borough of Newport, co. Cornwall. In 1794 he became one of the two representatives for Surrey, and he sat continuously for the County until 1806, when he no longer sought re-election. A very interesting little note-book⁽¹⁾ gives details of the expenses incurred in his election in 1794, which amounted to £1751 19s. 5d.

As already mentioned, the younger Sir John Frederick made considerable alterations to the house at Burwood⁽²⁾ and enlarged the Park.

Like his father he was a supporter of musical undertakings and his account-book shows, for instance, that in May, 1784, he paid five guineas for "Tickets for Handells Commemoration." This refers to the famous centenary commemoration in Westminster Abbey.

John Frederick married 15 Oct. 1778 Mary, the youngest of three daughters, co-heiresses, of Richard Garth of Morden Park, co. Surrey. This marriage gives to the heirs male of Sir John Frederick, the fifth Baronet, the right to quarter the Arms of Richard Garth; and this includes a claim to a very large number of quarterings, most of which are traced through Elizabeth Brockett⁽³⁾, one of the five co-heiresses of Sir John Brockett of Brockett Hall. This Elizabeth Brockett married George Carleton of Huntercombe, and their grand-daughter, Anne Carleton, married George Garth of Morden.

Sir John Frederick, fifth Baronet, died 16 Jan., 1825, and was buried in a vault marked by a curious stone pyramid on the East side of the Churchyard at Walton-on-Thames. Lady Frederick died 18 Nov., 1794, leaving him a widower for over thirty years. The portraits of Sir John and Lady Frederick by John Russell, exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1792, are among the finest examples of that artist's work in pastel. After the death in 1902 of the Rev. Henry John Fellowes, Rector of Over Wallop, to whom they passed on the death of Sir Richard Frederick in 1873, these portraits were sold at Christie's to Arthur Thomas Frederick, a great-grandson of Marescoe Frederick, and were for a time the property of his daughter Lady Sebright. They have recently been sold at Christie's

(1) Now in the possession of Mrs. Horace Terry

(2) The present writer owns a receipted bill for a large quantity of furniture supplied to Sir John Frederick, 1790-1796, by Thomas Chippendale and signed by him. Examples of Chippendale's bills are now far from common.

(3) See Appendix A.

to a French collector. Two miniatures in enamel, copied from these portraits, are, in the opinion of Dr. George C. Williamson, the well-known authority on the subject, the work of John Russell himself in co-operation with his son. These two enamels now belong to the present writer.

In contrast to the previous generation, when only a single life, that of the fifth Baronet, stood between the extinction of this branch of the family in the male line, Sir John has as many as six sons and five daughters. The line must have seemed reasonably secure again when it is recalled that all the six sons reached manhood, even though the eldest, John, was killed in action in early life. Nevertheless in this very generation this branch of the family, like two senior branches before it, was destined to extinction. Only one of the sons married and his only child died young.

John Frederick, born 20 Sept, 1779, was killed in action at Aboukir Bay, serving as a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards.

Sir Richard Frederick, born 30 Dec., 1780, served as Lieut.-Colonel in the Surrey militia. He inherited the property of Burwood and lived there for the remainder of his very long life, and he succeeded his father as sixth Baronet. He died unmarried, at the great age of 92, 20 Sept., 1873, and was buried in the family vault at Walton.

Thomas Nathaniel Frederick was born 11 July, 1783, and became a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He married Charlotte, daughter of Robert Burney, of Anningsley, co. Surrey, and died in 1818, having had but one child, a daughter, who died young.

Rev. Christopher Frederick, born 10 Dec., 1785, matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, 1 April, 1805, but took his degree at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1810. He became a Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and Rector of Scotton, co. Lincoln, on his brother Richard's presentation. He died unmarried 23 Sept., 1863.

Edward Henry Frederick was born in Savile Row, 6 Aug., 1788; he became a lieutenant in the 51st Foot and died unmarried 1846.

Roger Frederick, born 28 Nov., 1791, became an Ensign in the 43rd Foot. He lost a leg in action at Almeida⁽¹⁾ in 1810 and died unmarried in 1854.

The eldest daughter, Mary, was born in 1782, but died in early childhood, 12 Jan., 1788.

Susanna Elizabeth, born 6 Sept, 1784, married Robert Jenkins, but died without issue 28 Dec., 1876, at the age of 92, the last survivor of her family.

Charlotte, born 5 Feb., 1787, married 13 May, 1824, the Rev. Richard Thomas Arthur St. Leger, Vicar of Otterford, co. Somerset, and had issue. She died 2 Oct., 1856.

Mary, born 16 March, 1790, married 19 June, 1815, James Chamness Fyler of Woodlands, co. Surrey. She died 2 April, 1813, leaving issue.

Frances, the youngest child, was born 25 April, 1793. She married 5 April, 1811, Henry Fellowes, second son of Robert Fellowes of Shotesham Park, co. Norfolk. She died 28 April, 1874, leaving issue.

On the death of Sir Richard Frederick, the sixth Baronet, Burwood Park was sold. It was purchased by three sisters, the Misses Askew, who resided there. The last survivor of the three died in 1927 when the estate once more came into the market. It was then acquired by a building syndicate under the name of David Weston and Company. A year later Lord Iveagh, who had bought Burhill and other neighbouring property for the purposes of building development, added the Burwood Park Estate to his holding. Thus Burwood has shared the fate that has befallen so many beautiful English homes.

The valuable collection of pictures and china at Burwood were sold at Christie's on 6 and 7 Feb., 1874. A few items were bought in by members of the family. The family portraits and much of the furniture passed to the two residuary legatees under the Will of Sir Richard Frederick, namely, the Rev. Henry John Fellowes and Colonel Thomas Terry, of Burvale, who had married Charlotte Fellowes, Sir Richard's niece.

(1) *Gentleman's Magazine*, LXXX, pt. ii., 271.

VIII.

THE RIVAL CLAIMS TO THE FREDERICK BARONETCY 1874.⁽¹⁾

It will be recalled that the original grant of the Baronetcy to John Frederick in 1723 gave a right of succession to his brother Thomas, the Governor of Fort St. David, and his heirs male, in the event of his own male issue becoming extinct. The succession had, in consequence, already passed to Sir John the fourth Baronet, second son of Thomas ; and his heirs male being now extinct with the death of Sir Richard his grandson, the claim reverted once more to the line of Thomas's third son, Sir Charles Frederick, K.B. There was but one heir male representative of Sir Charles, namely, his great grandson, Charles Edward Frederick, and he duly claimed the title as seventh Baronet. His claim was directly disputed by Admiral Charles Frederick, a grandson of General Marescoe Frederick, the youngest son of the Governor of Fort St. David, under the plea that Charles, the son of Sir Charles, K.B., and grandfather of Charles Edward, was not lawfully married.

The rival claimants, strangely enough, were as remote in relationship to each other as they were to Sir Richard, the sixth Baronet, himself.

The case lasted from 11 Dec., 1874, until the 18th, and it attracted a public interest at the time second only to the notorious Tichborne case. It was tried in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial causes before the Judge-Ordinary, Sir James Hannen, and a Special Jury, and was known as "*Frederick v. Her Majesty's Attorney-General and Frederick (cited).*" Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., afterwards the famous judge, and Dr. Tristram appeared for the Petitioner ; Mr. Morgan Howard, Q.C., Mr. A. E. Hardy, and Mr. Gumbleton for the Attorney-General ; and Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., Mr. Searle, and Mr. Lindsay for the respondent, Vice-Admiral Charles Frederick.

(1) This chapter is compiled from the contemporary reports of the case in the London daily Press. At the conclusion of the trial the *Times* published a leading article upon the subject.

The case was a petition under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, in which the petitioner, Charles Edward Frederick, prayed the Court to declare that his paternal grandfather, Colonel Charles Frederick, son of Sir Charles Frederick, K.B., was on or about the 20th of March, 1773, lawfully married to Martha Rigden, daughter of Benjamin Rigden, who carried on the business of a brewer and maltster at Faversham and Canterbury.

It was admitted that the marriage certificate could not be produced ; nor was an entry of the marriage to be found in the Registers of any of the churches in Faversham or Canterbury or elsewhere, although extensive researches had been carried out. At one time it was alleged that the marriage had been solemnized at Stalisfield in Kent, but the registers of the church showed no such entry.

Counsel for the Petitioner frankly admitted at the outset of his speech, that beyond the declarations of the parties themselves no proof of the alleged marriage could then be given. The proof, said Counsel, rested on a series of circumstances ; and the nature and character of the proof could best be shown by tracing in outline the history of Colonel Frederick and his reputed wife from 1776, when he left England for India, until 1794, when Mrs. Frederick, who survived him, died.

Colonel Frederick sailed for Bombay in 1776, leaving his wife in England with her two infant daughters in charge of her brother, John Rigden. Mrs. Frederick went to India a year later and lived with her husband there until his death in 1791. In 1779 a junior officer was promoted over Frederick's head by the Government of Bombay. He, in consequence, resigned his commission and came to England to lay his grievance before the Court of Directors of the East India Company. He then made the acquaintance of the wife of his brother Lennox Frederick ; and their correspondence, as submitted by Counsel, formed nearly the first link in the chain of proof upon which the petitioner relied in support of the asserted marriage.

In 1782 Colonel Frederick had his commission restored to him by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and he returned to Bombay, and the letters of his wife to Mrs. Lennox Frederick at this date were also cited to show that the relationship was accepted as a regular one. Mrs. Lennox Frederick was at this time giving "parental care" to the two little girls.

In 1791 the Colonel died at Dharwar, leaving his wife and children wholly unprovided for. Mrs. Frederick thereupon claimed the usual allowance made to a Colonel's widow from Lord Clive's Fund, and also obtained an additional allowance from the Contingent Fund on account of her eight children. These allowances were subsequently confirmed by the Court of Directors; and the presumption was that they were satisfied as to her legal position and claim. A further subscription was raised on her behalf in Bombay and she returned to England with her family in 1793. She died at Bath, 23 Aug., 1794.

About 1800 a controversy arose between John Ridgen and his nephew Charles Frederick, who claimed in right of his mother certain property of which his uncle was in possession. Ridgen disputed the claim, and this was the first time that the validity of his sister's marriage was brought in question. The matter was left undetermined at that time.

Family Bibles and other documents were put in evidence, but the Court refused to receive the volume of the *Annual Register* containing the announcement of the birth of the first child on July 15, 1774.⁽¹⁾

Counsel for the respondent relied largely upon the controversy between Charles Frederick, the eldest son of Charles and Martha, and his uncle John Ridgen. He laid special emphasis on the letter of 17 May, 1800, in which Charles, anxious to establish his legitimacy had to confess that he was unable to do so. Counsel submitted further that members of the Ridgen family at that date did not appear to regard the alliance as a legitimate marriage, as was shown,

(1) The *Gentleman's Magazine* contained the same statement, Vol. XLIV., 390.

he submitted, by correspondence put in evidence and by the depositions of two old Miss Rigdens, nieces of Martha, aged 85 and 83 respectively, who were put into the witness-box.

Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., who had shortly before made himself famous in shattering the claims of Arthur Orton in the Tichborne Case, made a very powerful address to the Jury in favour of the petitioner. His speech reads most convincingly as to the justice of his client's claim.

The Judge in summing up observed that the absence of registration, though a great, was by no means an insuperable difficulty in the petitioner's way. The lack of such proof might be supplied by evidence of reputation. He told the Jury that neither petitioner's nor respondent's evidence was irresistible and conclusive. Colonel Frederick's pecuniary embarrassments, said the Judge, supplied a reason why he should not have married at all, and why, having married, he should have striven to conceal an imprudent union by a still more imprudent concealment.

"The Jury retired a little before half-past 5 o'clock (on Dec. 18) and after deliberation for about twenty minutes, found as their verdict that Colonel Frederick and Martha Rigden were lawfully married, as alleged, on or about the 20th of March, 1773. They also found in favour of the petitioner on the other formal issues in the case."

Thus Charles Edward Frederick of Shawford House, co. Hants, became the seventh Baronet.

IX.

SIR CHARLES FREDERICK, K.B., M.P.

MASTER OF ORDNANCE.

Charles Frederick, third son of Sir Thomas Frederick and Mary Moncreiff, was born at Fort St. George, 21 Dec., 1709. He matriculated at New College, Oxford, 19 March, 1725, and was admitted to the Middle Temple, 1 Feb., 1728. Like his brother John, he was a man of refined tastes in Art and Literature, and as a draftsman his skill was far above that of an ordinary *dilettante*. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1731, and he was a Director of the Society of Antiquaries from 1735 to 1736, resigning this position on setting out on his travels with his brother John in 1737.

On his return he settled down on his property near Hammer-smith which had been bought for him, as Burwood had for his brother, under the terms of the Will of his grandfather Thomas Frederick. The grounds of this property extended to the river-side, and a detailed description is given in the catalogue⁽¹⁾ of the sale which followed his death, and was held at Christie's on 22 May, 1787. It was stated to be "an Elegant Villa with roomy stabling, coach-houses, etc. . . . Pleasure grounds environed with Plantations of most rare exotic and domestic shrubs. Kitchen Garden Walled Crop'd and planted with the most choice fruit trees in full bearing. Lawns and rich meadows. In the whole about 14 acres most desirably situated on the banks of the Thames The beauty of the situation is heightened by the local Groves and rich Inclosures. The extended Reach of the River Thames and a wide expanse full of pleasing objects allures and diverts the eye ; the grounds laid out with Taste and richly fringed with Plantations of most rare valuable and choice plants maturely grown. Part of the house has been recently new built at a considerable expense.

(1) Guild-hall London Pamphlets 28, No. 40.

“ Agreeably disposed in the grounds are a Chinese Temple and a summer house . . . The meadow land contains near nine acres intersected and bounded by rural walks communicating with the Terrace on an elevated Bank of the Thames commanding most delightful prospects and screened by a stately double row of towering Elms.”

It seemed worth while to quote this description rather fully here in view of the immense changes that have since taken place in Hammersmith.

The property realized 2555 guineas at this sale.

Charles Frederick also had a London house, and at one time lived in Berkeley Square. He was elected M.P. for Shoreham in 1746 in succession to his brother John, who from that date represented West Looe. He continued to sit for Shoreham until 1754, after which date he represented Queenborough continuously until 1784.

On 22 April, 1746, he was appointed Clerk of the Deliveries in the Office of Ordnance ; he subsequently rose to be Comptroller of the Ordnance, and he held this appointment until 1782. In this capacity he was responsible for the great display of Fireworks held in the Green Park on 27 April, 1749, to celebrate the Declaration of Peace.

The preparations for this were begun in “ St. James’ upper or green park ” as early as the previous November. They included the construction of a large pavilion described in detail in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*⁽¹⁾. “ It was 114ft. in height, 144ft. in length, extended by 5 arches of a side, two low wings north and south, at the end of each a pavilion, the whole length being 410ft. . . . It gave great delight to the beholders which were innumerable.”

When April 27 arrived the King and the Duke of Cumberland were among the spectators. The fireworks began at 8.30 with a single rocket ; “ then the cannon within the chevaux de frize were fired ; two rockets were afterwards discharged at the front corners of the inclosure when 101 pieces of cannon placed on Constitution-Hill were discharged ; after which a great number of rockets of

(1) Vol. xix., 186.

different sorts, balloons, etc., were discharged to surprizing perfection."

About 9.30 one of the temporary buildings caught fire ; and while it was burning the Chevalier Servandoni, who had designed the whole of the structure, drew his sword and affronted Charles Frederick " Comptroller of the Ordnance and fireworks." He was immediately disarmed and taken into custody. The Chevalier had evidently burst into fury on seeing his own work in flames and vented his wrath on the man responsible for the squibs that had caused the fire. He was let off lightly the next day and was discharged after making a humble apology to Frederick in the presence of the Duke of Cumberland.

Horace Walpole had a sly dig at Charles Frederick about this big display ; writing to the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway on 6 Oct., 1748, he said :

" Charles Frederick has turned all his *virtù* into fireworks, and, by his influence with the Ordnance has prepared such a spectacle for the proclamation of Peace as is to surpass all its predecessors of bouncing memory. It is to open with a concert of fifteen hundred hands, and conclude with so many thousand crackers all set to music, that all the men killed in the war are to be wakened with a crash, as if it was the day of judgement, and fall a-dancing, like the troops in the *Rehearsal*. I wish you could see him making squibs of his papillotes, and bronzed over with a patina of gunpowder, and talking himself still hoarser on the superiority that his fireworks will have over the Roman *naumachia*."

Charles Frederick was created a Knight of the Bath and was installed in Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, 26 April, 1761. He died at his house at Hammersmith 17 Dec., 1785. In an obituary notice of some length the *Gentleman's Magazine* said⁽¹⁾ " he was eminently distinguished for his taste in the public arts and for his great skill in drawing, several specimens of which are

(1) Vol. LV., 1010.

preserved in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, who published his account of the course of the Ermine Street through Northamptonshire, and of a Roman burying-place by the side of it in Bernack Parish."

Frederick's drawings, some of which he made in co-operation with Mr. Lethieullier, who was a distant cousin of his through his grandmother Leonora Marescoe, were the subject of another reference to him by Horace Walpole. Writing to the Rev. William Cole 11 Nov., 1780, Walpole said :

"The three volumes of drawings and tombs by Mr. Lethueillier and Sir Charles Frederick, for which Mr. Gough says I refused two hundred pounds, and are now Lord Bute's, are not Lord Bute's but mine, and for which I never was offered two hundred pounds, and for which I gave sixty pounds, full enough Bishop Lyttelton told me Sir Charles Frederick complained of Mr. L's not bequeathing them to him as he had been a joint labourer with him ; and that Sir Charles wished I would not bid against him for them as they were to be sold by auction. I said this was a very reasonable request and that I was ready to oblige Sir Charles ; but as I heard others meant to bid high for the books, I should wish to know how far he would go, and that I would not oppose him ; but should the books exceed the price Sir Charles was willing to give I should like to be at liberty to bid for them against others. However, added I, as Sir Charles (who lived then in Berkeley Square as I did in Arlington Street) passes my door every time he goes to the House of Commons, if he will call on me we will make such agreement."

Sir Charles, however, took umbrage on some small point of etiquette about calling on Walpole, "and so," said Walpole, "the treaty ended and I bought the books."

The catalogue of the sale of Sir Charles' library was referred to some years later in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.⁽¹⁾

An engraving of the Church of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, by W. H. Toms, after R. West 1737, was published 18 March, 1739,

(1) Vol. LXXX., Pt. ii., 223.

and dedicated "to Charles Frederick, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society." The crest and Arms of Frederick, with a mullet for cadency, are engraved on the plate.

Sir Charles married in Westminster Abbey, 18 Aug., 1746, Lucy, daughter of Hugh, first Viscount Falmouth. She died 17 June, 1784, having had four sons and two daughters.

Thomas Lennox Frederick, the second son, was born 25 March, 1750, and entered the Royal Navy. He was gazetted rear-admiral of the Blue 20 Feb., 1797, and rear-admiral of the White 14 Feb., 1799. It was noted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that date that his name stood next on the list to that of Lord Nelson. He married Miss Ann Greigson, but died without issue, 8 Nov., 1800, at his house in Nottingham Place, London.

John Montagu Frederick, the third son, was born 21 Feb. 1754, but died on July 7 following.

Edward Boscawen Frederick, the youngest son, was born 23 May, 1762. He entered the Army and was appointed in 1790 Standard-bearer to the Band of Pensioners. On 21 Jan., 1804, holding the rank of Major and Assistant Barrack-master-general, he was gazetted Principal Barrack-master-general with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He married in 1835, at the age of 73, Caroline Mowbray, daughter of George Smith, but died childless.

Lucy, the younger daughter, was born 5 July, 1752, and married . . . Molyneux. Augusta, her sister, was born 25 July, 1747, and married Oct., 1771, Thomas Prescott, son of Sir George William Prescott of Hardshaw Hall, Bart. She died in Vienna leaving issue.

Charles Frederick, the eldest son, was born 9 Oct., 1748 and entered the East India Company's Service. His career and marriage have already been considered in the previous Chapter, for it was upon the question of the validity of his marriage that the claim of his grandson to the baronetcy was based in 1874. He died 23 Aug., 1790, having had four sons and four daughters.

Charles, the eldest son of Charles and grandson of Sir Charles, K.B., was born 18 Oct., 1778. He became Captain in the 35th Regiment and was killed in action at the battle of TenVeer in the Walcheren expedition, 6 Aug., 1809. Captain Frederick married Lucinda Watkins, of Johnstown, county Tipperary, and had two sons, John and Lennox, both of whom died young.

Arnold Frederick, the second son, was killed in action serving in H.M.S. Queen Charlotte when the ship was blown up at Leghorn. He died unmarried.

Lennox Frederick, the fourth son, died unmarried in India.

Of the daughters, Martha, born 15 August, 1774, married in 1800 Robert Steuart, a Surgeon in the East India Company's Service; Augusta Maria married in Bombay, 8 Nov., 1800, Dr. Helenus Scott; Lucy married, 20 Sept., 1806, Sir William Young of Baillieborough Castle, an East India Director who was created a Baronet 28 Aug., 1821. She died 8 Aug., 1856; Anna died 30 March, 1800 unmarried.

Edward Frederick, third son of Charles, was born 23 June 1784. He entered the Army and rose to the rank of General, and was made a C.B. He married twice: firstly, Selina, daughter of George Grote, who died childless within a year of the marriage. He married secondly Mary, daughter of the Rev. Edward St. John. General Frederick died 5 Dec. 1866, leaving three children, of whom the younger son and the daughter died childless, and the elder son, Charles Edward Frederick, of Shawford House, co. Hants, succeeded in establishing his claim to the Baronetcy in 1874.

His eldest son, Sir Charles Edward St. John Frederick, the 8th and present Baronet, has no children. His only brother Edward Boscawen Frederick is his heir apparent; he has, besides a daughter, two sons: Edward Boscawen Frederick, born 11 April, 1919, and John Christopher Frederick, born 25 July, 1921, the sole heirs male of their great-great-great-grandfather, Sir Charles Frederick, K.B.

X.

MARESCOE FREDERICK.

Marescoe Frederick was the youngest son of Sir Thomas Frederick and Mary Moncreiff. He was brother of Sir John Frederick the fourth Baronet, and of Sir Charles Frederick, K.B. He was the ancestor of the junior branch of the family.

Marescoe was born at Fort St. George, 7 Dec., 1725. He entered the Army and became Colonel of the 54th Foot ; and later he rose to the rank of Major-General. He married firstly, 12 June, 1760, Sarah, daughter of Robert Pickering, who died 3 Aug., 1774. He married secondly in October, 1777, Sarah, daughter of General Davies, but had no further children. He died at Bath, 24 April, 1801. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in recording his death, added " the Colonelcy of the 54th regiment left vacant." By his first wife he had two sons, the younger of whom, Robert, was born 6 May, 1775; and rose to the rank of Major in the 51st Foot. This Robert married twice, but had no son.

Thomas Frederick, the elder son of Marescoe, had as many as eight sons and three daughters. He was born 23 April, 1764, and became a Colonel in the Army. He married 9 June, 1795, Anne Susannah, daughter of the Rev. John Glasse, Rector of Pencombe, co. Hereford. He died 28 May, 1844.

As many as six of his sons died unmarried, and the descendants of his fourth son, Arthur, became extinct in the male line with the death of Sir Charles Arthur Andrew Frederick in 1913. It remained for his seventh son, George Septimus Frederick, to carry on the line ; and even he is somewhat slenderly represented in the male line in the present generation, although he had as many as nine sons and four daughters.

Charles Frederick, the second son of Thomas Frederick and Anne Glasse, was born 7 May, 1797. He entered the Royal Navy and reached the rank of Vice-Admiral. It was he who unsuccessfully

contested the claim to the Baronetcy in 1874. He died unmarried 28 Dec., 1875.

Arthur Frederick, the fourth son of Thomas, was born 12 June, 1800. He married Sophia Emily, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Watkins of Pennoyre, co. Brecon, and died 7 Aug., 1866, having had two sons and two daughters. Arthur Thomas Frederick, his eldest son, had an only son, Charles Arthur Andrew Frederick, Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, who held the appointment of Master of the Household under King Edward VII and King George V. He was created K.C.B. and G.C.V.O. He died unmarried 21 Dec., 1913. He was the senior representative of Marescoe Frederick in the male line. His sister, Olive Emily, married Sir Guy Sebright, Bart.

Marescoe Lloyd Frederick, brother of Arthur Thomas Frederick, left but one daughter and no son ; the daughter, Elizabeth Emily, married Robert Arden Lovett.

Of the three daughters of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Frederick, elder son of Marescoe Frederick, Caroline, the youngest, married 18 June 1829, Henry Cory ; Susan died young. Amelia, the eldest daughter, married 26 April, 1836, Freeman Thomas of Ratton Park, co. Sussex, and had five sons and two daughters. Freeman Frederick Thomas, the second son, was born 11 April, 1838, and married 18 June, 1863, the Hon. Mabel Brand, daughter of Viscount Hampden, G.C.B. Their son, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, was born 12 Sept., 1866, and assumed the additional surname of Freeman in 1892 ; he married 20 July, 1892, the Hon. Marie Adelaide daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord, Brassey and was raised to the Peerage, first as Baron, then Viscount, then Earl of Willingdon. He was appointed Governor of Madras in 1919 and subsequently became Governor-General of Canada. He is now Viceroy of India.

The fifth son of Freeman Thomas and Amelia Frederick secured for himself a lasting name in the history of English Music. Arthur Goring Thomas was born at Ratton Park, 20 Nov., 1850 ; he was educated for the Civil Service and did not take up the study of music seriously until after he came of age. His Opera in three Acts " The Light of the Harem," produced on 7 Nov., 1879, procured

for him a commission from Carl Rosa which he fulfilled in "Esmeralda"; this was at once recognised as a remarkable production. W. Barclay Squire writing in Grove's Dictionary of Music said: "its characteristic and appropriate music, its originality of idea and skill of treatment, as well as the mere beauty of the musical themes and the grace of many of the songs, entitle it to a very high place." "Nadeshda" followed two years later, but never enjoyed quite the same degree of popularity. A delightful comic opera "The Golden Web" was not produced until after his all too early death on 20 March, 1892. A memorial Concert of his works was given at St. James' Hall, 13 July, 1892, and a scholarship in his memory was founded at the Royal Academy of Music.

As stated above, it was left to George Septimus Frederick, seventh son of Thomas Frederick and grandson of Marescoe, to carry on the line. He had nine sons and four daughters. Henry Penrice Frederick, his second son, born 19 Jan., 1857, had three sons and two daughters; the eldest of these died of wounds after the battle of Cambrai in 1917; the second died young; and the third, Roger Frederick, was born 5 Sept., 1900; he is a Lieut.-Commander in the Royal Navy and married Nora Mary, daughter of Colonel Herbert Mansfield of the Grange, Penkridge, co. Stafford. His son, Roger Mansfield Frederick, born 19 Jan., 1930, is in his generation the senior male representative of his great-great-great-grandfather, Marescoe Frederick.

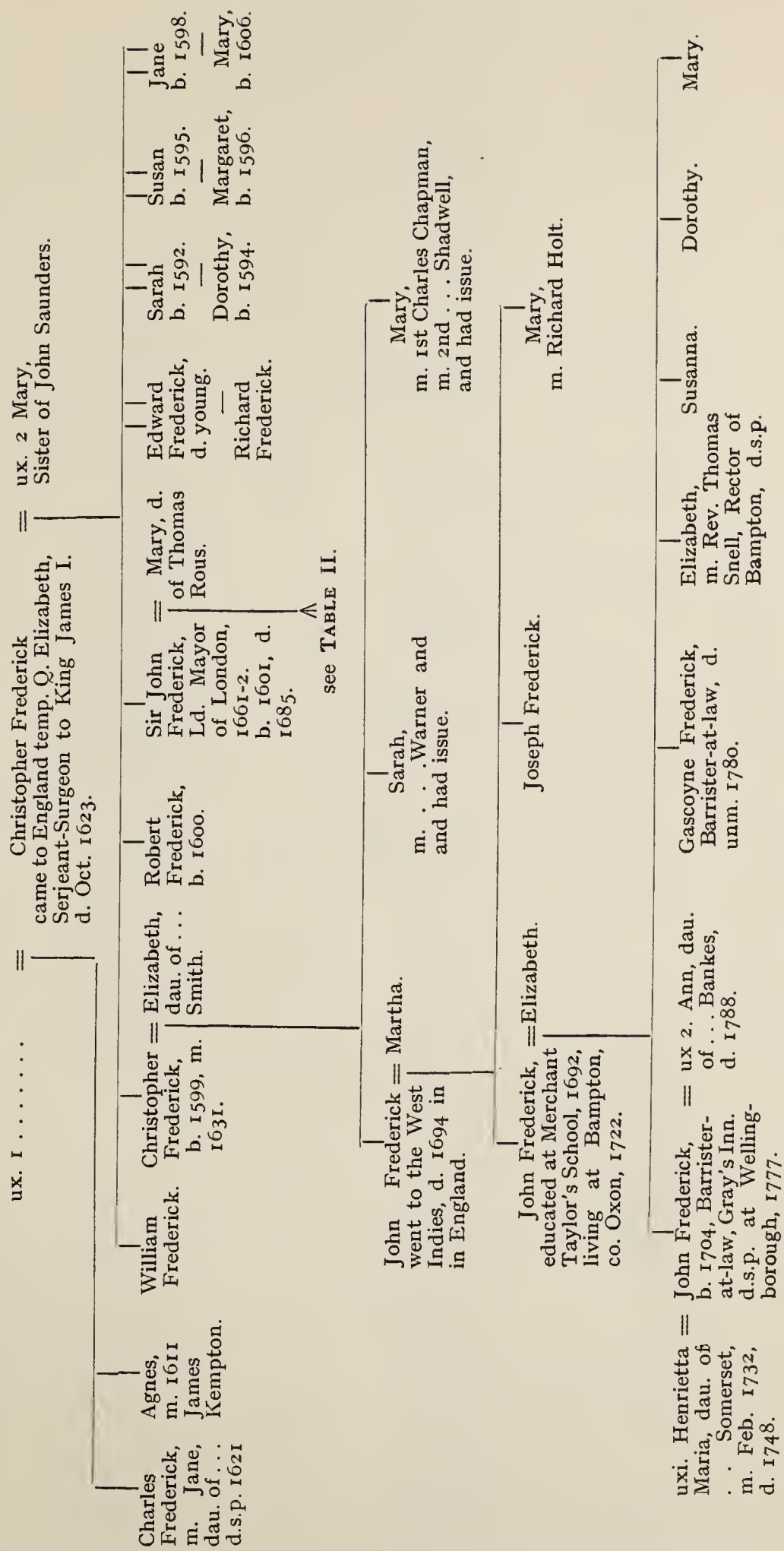
Ernest Prescott Frederick, third son of George Septimus, left one son, John Cromwell Frederick, born 5 Dec., 1920.

Arthur Marescoe Frederick, the seventh son, has Arthur Roland Frederick, born 22 Aug., 1901, and John Davie Geoffrey Frederick, born 4 April, 1903. The latter married in 1929 Maria Mercedes, daughter of Don Luis Labadie and has a son John Frederick, born 11 July, 1930.

Edward Gurdon Frederick, the eighth son, has Edward Vincent Frederick, born 4 Feb., 1902.

PEDIGREE OF FREDERICK

TABLE I.



Sir John Frederick, = Mary,
 Lord Mayor of London | dau. of Thomas Rous, of
 and M.P. for the City. | St. Dionis Backchurch,
 b. 1601, d. 1685. | m. 1637, d. 1689.

[illegible]

TABLE III.

Sir John Frederick, of Burwood Park, co. Surrey, succeeded his cousin as 4th Baronet. m.p., b. 28 Nov. 1708; d. 9 April 1783.	= Susanna, dau. and co-heiress of Sir Roger Hudson, Knt., of Sunbury House, co. Midd., m. 22 Oct. 1741; d. 30 Jan. 1787.
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a son b. 10 Mar. 1749, d. inf.	Sir John Frederick, = Mary, of Burwood Park, 5th Bart., m.p. for Surrey, b. 18 Mar. 1750, d. 16 Jan. 1825.	Susanna, b. 1742, d. 1746.	Mary, b. 1745, d. 1745.	Ann, b. Nov. 1745, d. inf.
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John Frederick, b. 1779, Lt. Coldstream Gds., d. of wounds at Aboukir Bay	Sir Richard Frederick, 6th Bt., of Burwood Park, b. 1780, d.	Thomas Nathaniel Frederick, Lt. R.N. b. 1783, d. 1818.	= Charlotte, dau. of Robert Berney of Annings, Surrey. m. 1816.	Christopher Frederick, b. 1785, Rector of Scotton, co. Lincs., d. unm. 1863.	Edward Henry Frederick, Lt. 51st Foot, b. 1788, d. unm. 1846.	Roger Frederick, Ensign 43rd Foot, b. 1791, d. unm. 1854.	Mary, b. 1782, d. 1788.	Susanna Elizabeth, b. 1784, m. Robert Jenkins, d.s.p. 1876.	Charlotte, b. 1787, m. 1824 Rev. Richard Thomas Arthur St. Leger, Vicar of Otterford, co. Som., d. 1856.	Mary, b. 1790, m. 1815 James Cham- ness Tyler, of Woodlands, co. Surrey, d. 1823.	Frances, b. 1793, m. 1811 Henry Fellowes, d. 1874.
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a daughter
d. young.

TABLE IV.

Sir Charles Frederick, = Lucy, b. 21 Dec. 1709, Surveyor- General of the Ordnance, created K.B., M.P., d. 13 Dec. 1785.				
Charles Frederick, Col. E. India Co.'s Service. b. 1748, d. 1790.	= Martha, dau. of Ben- jamin Rigden, m. 1773.	Thomas = Lennox Frederick, Vice-Adm. R.N., b. 1750, d.s.p. 1800.	Ann, dau. of Greigson.	John Montagu Frederick, b. 1754, d. inf.
Edward = Boscawen Frederick, b. 1762, d.s.p.				
Caroline Mowbray, dau. of George Smith, m. 1762.				
Augusta, b. 1747, m. Thomas Prescott, 1771, d. 180-.				
Lucy, b. 1752, m. Molyneux.				
Charles Frederick, Capt. 35th Rgt. b. 1778, killed in action at Ten Veer, 1809.	= Lucinda, dau. of . . . Watkins, of Johnstown, co. Tipperary.	Arnold Frederick, blown up in H.M.S. "Queen Charlotte." d. unm.	ux. I. Selina, = dau. of George Grote, m. 1826, d.s.p. 1827.	Edward Frederick, of Shawford House, co. Hants. General, C.B., b. 1784, d. 1866.
= ux. 2. Mary, Lennox dau. of Rev. Frederick, Edward St. d. unm. John, m. 1841, d. 1884.				
Martha, b. 1774, m. Maria, m. 1800 Robert Steuart, Sur- geon of the Scott, of E. India Co. Bombay.				
Lucy, m. 1806 Sir William Young, Bt. d. 1856.				
Anne, d. unm. 1800.				
John Frederick d. unm.	Lennox Frederick d. unm.	Sir Charles Edward = Frederick, of Shawford House, succeeded as 7th Bt. b. 2 May 1843, d. 22 March 1913.		
Emma Agnes, 3rd dau. of Thomas Taylor, d. 1925.				
John St. John = Frederick, Capt. Inniskillen Dragoons, b. 1846, d.s.p. 1907.				
Mary Theresa Caroline Alice, eld. dau. of Baron de Reuter, m. 1890, d. 1895.				
Mary Ashley, d. 1926.				
Sir Charles Edward St. John Frederick, 8th Bt. b. 11 Sept. 1876.	= Ada Louisa, dau. of Caesar Czarnikow, of Effingham Hill, co. Surrey, Widow of Lieut.-Col. George Seymour Charles Dickinson, m. 5 Dec. 1911.	Edward Boscawen = Frederick, Lieut.-Col., late Royal Fusiliers, Exon. of the King's Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard. b. 29 June, 1880.		
Edith Katharine Cortlandt, dau. of Col. William Hutch- inson Mulloy, of Hughestown, co. Roscommon. m. 22 July, 1913.				
Florence Emma Ada b. 1883, m. 1905 George Nicholas Dickin.				
Edward Boscawen Frederick, b. 11 April 1919.				
John Christopher Frederick b. 25 July, 1921.				
Kathleen Patricia b. 1914.				

TABLE V.

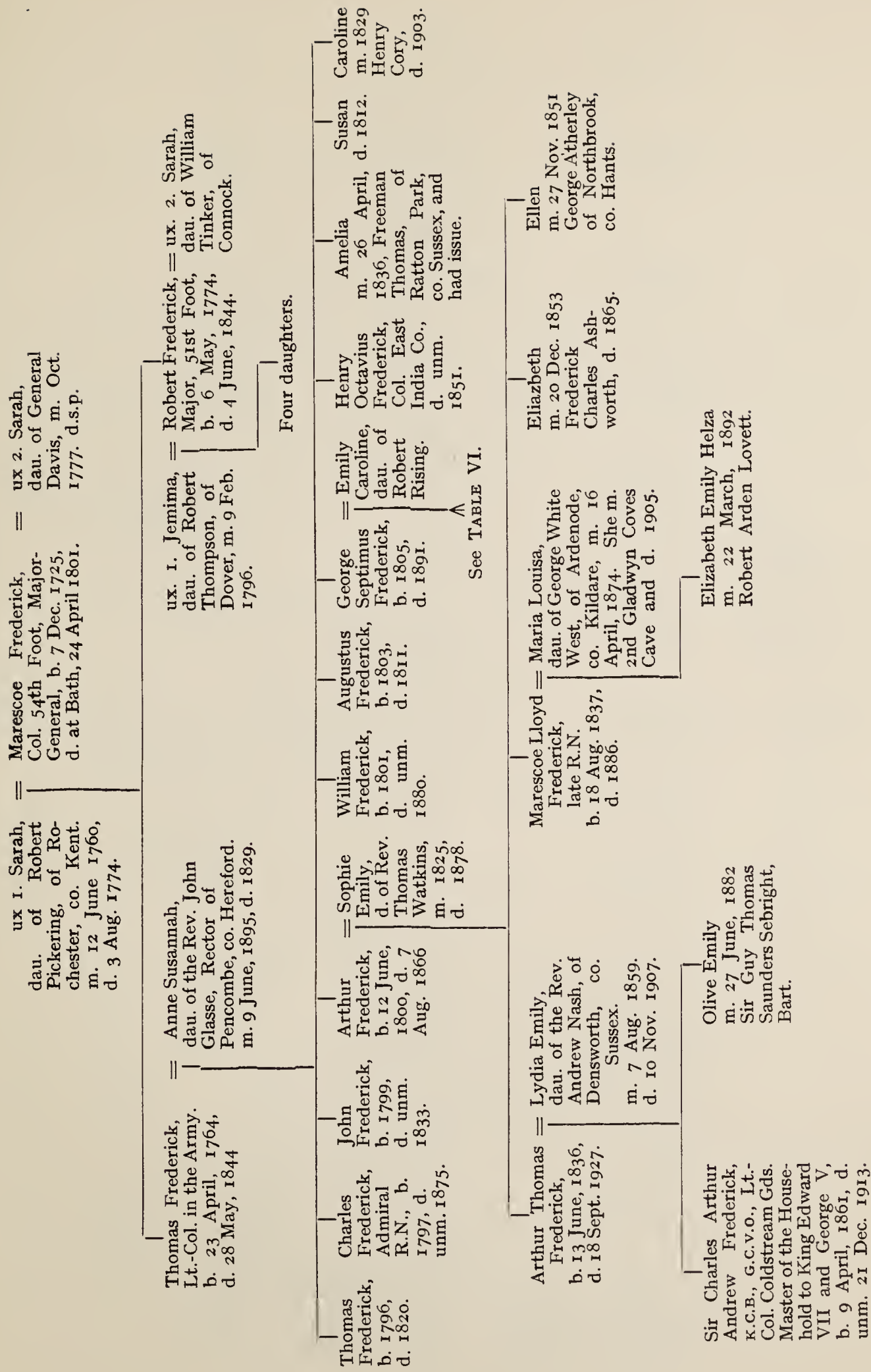
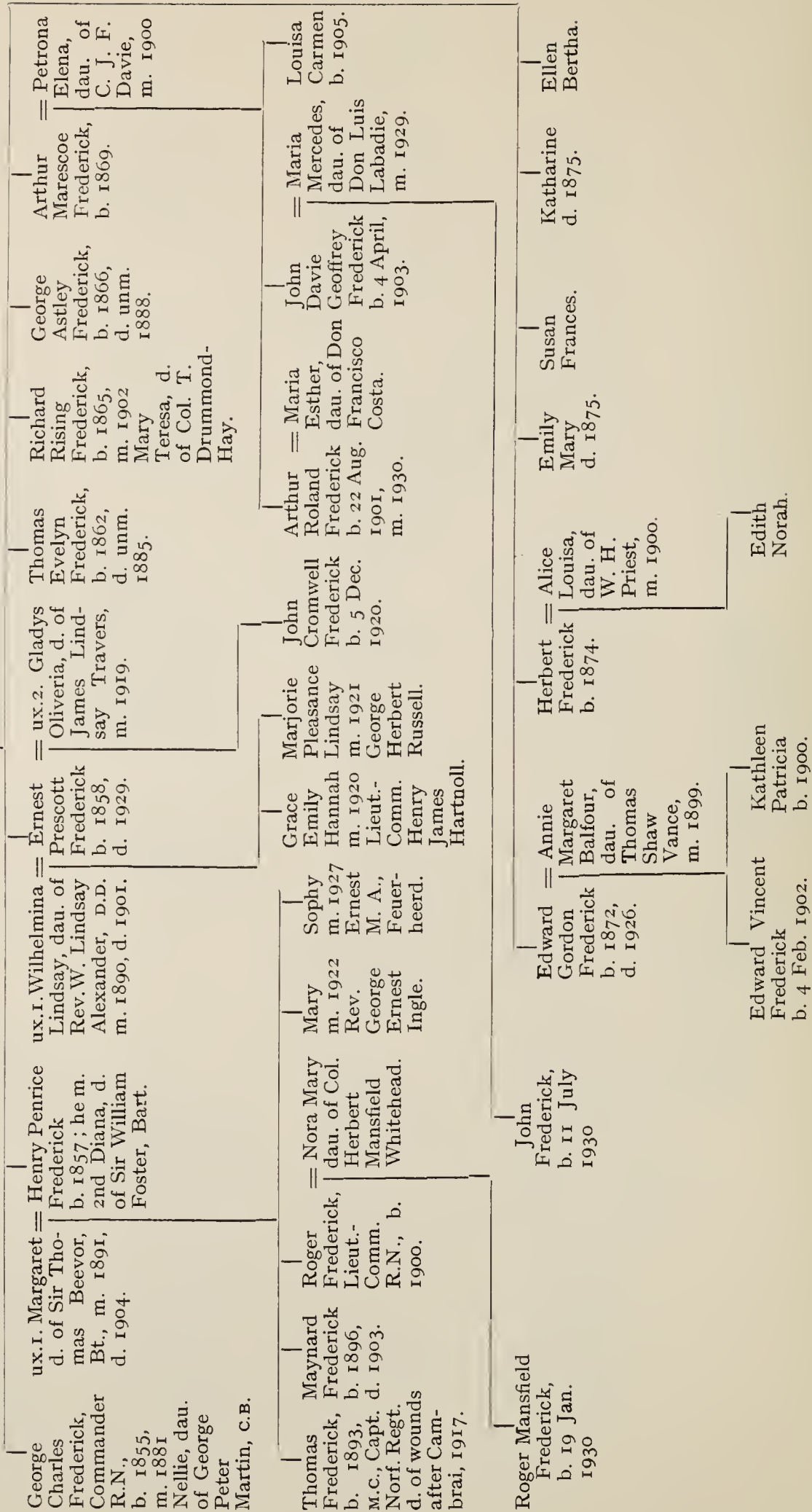


TABLE VI.

George Septimus Frederick, = Emily Caroline,
born at Sevenoaks, 23 April,
1805, d. 1891.
da. of Robert
Rising, of Horsey,
co. Norf., m. 23 Sept.
1851, d. 30 Nov. 1925.



APPENDIX A.

THE ARMORIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF SIR RICHARD FREDERICK

6th Bart.

The marriage of Sir John Frederick, 5th Baronet, to Mary, daughter and coheiress of Richard Garth of Morden Park, entitled his son, Sir Richard, to a very large accession of quarterings in his armorial achievement. As Sir Richard and his brothers died without surviving issue, the title to these quarterings became vested in his three sisters, as co-heiresses, namely, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Richard St. Leger, Mary, wife of James C. Fyler, and Frances, wife of Henry Fellowes.

Appended is a list of all the quarterings to which Sir Richard was entitled, marshalled in their correct order.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Frederick | Or, on a chief azure three doves of the first. |
| 2. Marescoe | Argent, three doves proper. |
| 3. Moncreiff | Argent, a lion rampant between two mullets gules, a chief ermine. |
| 4. Hudson | Quarterly per pale and per chevron embattled or and vert, three martlets, all counterchanged. |
| 5. Garth | Or, two lions passant guardant between three cross-crosslets sable. |
| 6. Buck, with
Style in pretence. | [Or, on a chevron sable three bucks' heads erased of the first.]
Vert, two bars or between six fleurs-de-lis of the second, three, two and one. |
| 7. Carleton | Argent, on a bend cotised sable three mascles of the field. |
| 8. Skipwith | Argent, three bars gules, in chief a greyhound courant sable. |
| 9. Brockett | Or, a cross patonce sable. |
| 10. Thorne | Or, on a pile azure a griffin passant of the field. |
| 11. Harwood | Gules, a fess humettée between two lions passant or. |
| 12. Sampson | Argent, a cross compony or and azure. |
| 13. Nevill | Gules, on a saltire argent a mullet pierced sable. |
| 14. Nevill | Or, fretty gules, on a canton per pale ermine and or a ship with sails furled sable. |
| 15. Bulmer | Gules, a lion rampant or billettée sable. |
| 16. Middleham | Or, a chief indented azure. |
| 17. Glanvill | Azure, crusilly and three crescents argent. |
| 18. Clavering | Quarterly or and gules, over all a bend sable. |

19. Nigel Gules, a pale of five lozenges or.
20. Lizures Azure, a chief or.
21. Cheney Gules, a fess ermine between two chevronels or.
(Fitzwalter)
22. Cheney Gules, a fess ermine between two chevronels or.
(de Caineto)
23. Fauconberg Or, a fess azure, in chief three pales gules.
24. Fitz Simon Gules, three escutcheons argent.
25. Cukenev Gules, on three fusils in fess argent as many roses of the field.
26. Brus Argent, a lion rampant azure.
27. de Arches Gules, three arches, two single and one double, in base argent,
capped and based or.
28. Lancaster Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the second a lion passant
(FitzReinfred) guardant or.
29. Lancaster Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the second a lion passant
guardant or.
30. Pateshull Argent, a fess sable between three crescents gules.
31. Broy Ermine, a lion rampant gules ducally crowned or.
32. Steyngrave Ermine, a lion rampant gules.
33. Grandison Paly of six argent and azure, on a bend gules three eaglets
displayed or.
34. Tregoz Gules, two bars gemelles or, in chief a lion passant of the second.
35. Ewyas Argent, a fess gules between three estoiles sable.
36. Ashe Argent, a saltire and a fess gules.
37. FitzSimon Gules, three escutcheons argent
38. Hulse Argent, three piles sable, one issuing out of the chief between the
other two reversed of the second.
39. Benstede Gules, three bars gemelles argent.
40. Cromwell Argent, a chief gules and a bend azure.
41. Beler Gules, a lion rampant or.
42. Bernak Ermine, a fess gules.
43. Dryby Argent, three cinquefoils and a canton gules.
44. Tatteshall Chequy or and gules, a chief ermine.
45. Pantulf Gules, two bars argent.
46. Stuteville Gules, two bars ermine.
47. Fitz-Baldric
48. d'Albini Gules, a lion rampant or.
49. St. Hillary Argent, on a chief azure two saltorelles or.
50. Chester Azure, six garbs, three, two and one, or.
(Kevelioc)
51. Chester Azure, three garbs or.
(Meschines)
52. Chester Azure, a wolf's head erased argent.
(Lupus)

- 53. Taillebois Argent, a saltire gules, on a chief of the second three escallops of the first.
- 54. Middleham Or, a chief indented azure.
- 55. Glanvill Azure, crusilly and three crescents argent.
- 56. Marmion Vairy argent and azure, a fess gules.
- 57. Lytton Ermine, on a chief indented three ducal crowns or.
- 58. Andrews Argent, on a bend cotised sable three estoiles of the field.
- 59. Weyland Ermine, on a cross gules five escallops or.
- 60. Burnaville Azure, a cinquefoil or.
- 61. Stratton Or, on a chief dancettée azure three escallops argent.
- 62. Luttrell Or, a bend between six martlets sable.
- 63. Booth Argent, three boars' heads erased and erect sable langued gules.
- 64. Barton Argent, a bend wavy sable.
- 65. Oake. Sable, on a fess argent between six acorns three oak-leaves proper.
- 66. Shrubland Argent, an eagle displayed gules.
- 67. Leheup Gules, three bee-hives semée of bees volant or.

NOTES ON THE QUARTERINGS WITH REFERENCE
TO PEDIGREES TRACING THE CLAIMS.

Nos.

- 1—4. Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, ii., 767. Brayley's History of Surrey, ii., 360.
5. Manning and Bray, ii., 488. Berry's Surrey Genealogies, 73.
6. Harl. Soc., xvii., 27. *sub* Style. Richard Garth (d. 1639) married Dorothy only child of Thomas Style by Dorothy his first wife, dau. and heiress of Jacob Buck of Elbinge in Germany. In accordance with heraldic usage the arms of Buck are quartered and charged with Style in pretence. The coat assigned to Buck here is conjectural; it is that assigned in Reitstap's Armorial Général to families of the name of Buck at Gand and Utrecht; it is also assigned to an English family of the name by Burke.
- 7—8. Harl. Soc., v., 111, 122.
- 9—12. The funeral certificate of Sir John Brockett (d. 1598) and a manuscript pedigree in the College of Arms supply details lacking in Clutterbuck's History of Herts, ii., 360, and in other printed books, where the earlier alliances with Thorne, Harwood and Sampson are omitted. The arms of Thorne on the Brockett tomb at Bishop's Hatfield were left unidentified by Clutterbuck (Vol. ii., 368).
13. The manuscript just mentioned, the authority of which has been accepted by the House of Lords, removes any doubt that Thomas Brockett of Brockett Hall had descendants by Joan, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of William, Earl of Kent, K.G., by Joan, his wife, Baroness Fauconberg. The altar tomb at Bishop's Hatfield, showing Nevill among the Brockett quarterings, is also indisputable evidence of this. The note in G.E.C.'s Complete Peerage, new edition, *sub* Fauconberg, quotes Glover's statement that Joan, widow of Sir Edward Bedhowing, or Betham, who d. s. p., had no children by Thomas Brockett her second husband. There are several other errors in this note of Glover, who moreover confused the Essex branch of the Brocketts with that of Brockett Hall in Hertfordshire. Glover also places Brockett Hall in Yorkshire instead of Hertfordshire.
- 13—23. Drummond's Noble British Families, pt. viii. Edmondson's Baronage, iv., 349. Rowland's Family of Nevill. Banks' Dormant and Extinct Baronage, i., 89, 165, 266. Dugdale's Baronage, i., 107. Hutchinson's History of Durham, ii., 442. Hodgson's History of Northumberland, I., ii., 372. G.E.C., etc.

This sequence of quarterings is found in connection with several families and has the authority of G. W. Marshall and Joseph Foster in modern times, as well as that of earlier genealogists, such as Edmondson.

The claim to Merley of Morpeth, accepted, *sub* Nevill, etc., by Edmondson and Marshall as being among the Clavinging quarterings, does not seem to be strictly valid. Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of Roger de Merley, married Robert de Eure, brother of Robert FitzJohn of Warkworth and Clavinging who married Margaret Cheney.

22. The second Cheney quartering, though not included by the above genealogists, can unquestionably be claimed; for Margaret, who married Robert FitzRoger (d. 1214), was only daughter and heiress of William de Cheney, son of Robert FitzWalter by Sybilla his wife, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Caineto (*id est* Cheney), see Dugdale's Baronage, i., 107. As in the case of Lancaster (Nos. 28 and 29), the son-in-law adopted the coat of his wife's family.
- 23—29. Baker's Northamptonshire, ii., 296. Poulton's Holderness, i., 403. Thorton's History of Notts, 448. Dugdale's Baronage, i., 421. Dugdale's Monasticon, vi., 873. Banks' Dormant and Extinct Baronage, i., 108. Drummond's Noble British Families, iii., 8. G.E.C., etc.
26. The coat of Brus on the tomb at Bishop's Hatfield is wrongly assigned by Clutterbuck (ii., 368) to Fauconberg.
- 28—29. Peter de Brus of Skelton Castle married Helewise (or Avise), sister and sole heiress of her brother William de Lancaster. Her mother also was an heiress, and the earlier coat of the de Lancasters, whose name her brother took from his maternal grandfather William de Lancaster, should be quartered too. Her father was Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfred, who married Helewise, only daughter and heiress of William de Lancaster, buried in Furness Abbey. Gilbert certainly bore the de Lancaster coat, apparently adopting it in right of his wife as heiress.
- 30—35. Baker's Northampton, ii., 296. Dalton's Ottery S. Mary, 42. Leland, viii., 51. Banks' Extinct Baronies, i., 422. Hoare's History of Wiltshire, iv., 910. G.E.C.'s Complete Peerage, *sub* Grandison and de la Warr. This sequence occurs in the quarterings of St. John of Bletso as given in Edmondson's Baronage, iv., 372; Broy, so spelt, is also included there.
- 36—37. Cussans's History of Herts, II., pt. iii., 275.
38. The manuscript pedigree of Brockett at the College of Arms (see above) gives the marriage of John Brockett (High Sheriff 1531) to Dorothy, dau. and heiress of — Hulse. Clutterbuck and others give the name variously as Huson and Huston, and in one instance Hussey.
39. Clutterbuck's History of Herts, ii., 280. J. T. Barrett's Memorials of Attleborough, 178. Morant's History of Essex, i., 35; ii., 495. Compton Reade's Record of the Redes, 24.
- 40—45. Barrett's Memorials of Attleborough, 180—182.
- 46—47. Robertson's Stemmata Robertson et Durdin, 186. Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, 64.
- 48—49. Barrett's Memorials of Attleborough, 180. Robertson's Stemmata Robertson et Durdin.

- 50—53. G.E.C.'s Complete Peerage, *sub* Chester. Brit. Mus. Harl. M.SS., 1411, p. 42.
- 54—55. Banks' Dormant and Extinct Baronage, i., 89, 165. Dugdale's Baronage, i., 52.
- 56. Barrett's Memorials of Attleborough, 180. Banks' Dormant and Extinct Baronage, ii., 338.
- 57. Clutterbuck's History of Herts, ii., 377.
The Lytton quartering has a special interest for the reason that the present family, as represented by Lord Lytton, has no claim whatever in blood, even through the female line, to descent from the Lyttons of Knebworth of Tudor times and earlier.
- 58—62. Harl. Soc. xli., 68 ; xxxii., 4-5. Page's Visitation of Suffolk, 570, 577. Norf. and Norwich Arch. Soc., i., 352. Berry's Bucks Genealogies.
- 63—66. Page's Suffolk Traveller, 568. Maddison's Lincolnshire Pedigrees, 153. Rye's Norfolk Families, *sub* Bothe. Harl. Soc., xli., 131.
- 67. Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, ii., 488.

APPENDIX B.

PEDIGREE OF FREDERICK, ELECTOR OF SAXONY, SURNAMED THE WISE.

J. Foster's Some Feudal Coats, p. 75

